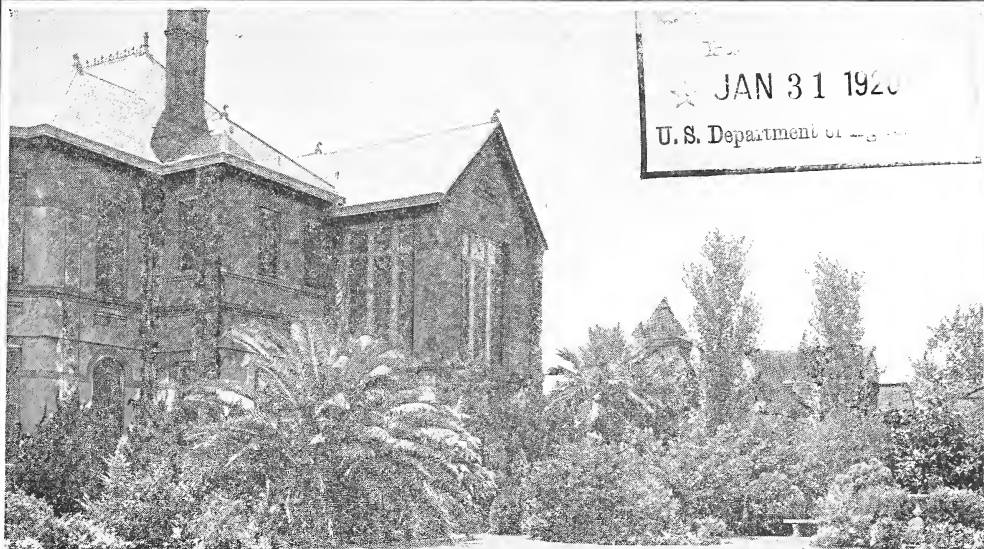


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JAN 31 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture

1920
CATALOG

Griffing Nurseries

PORT ARTHUR,
TEXAS



OUR GROUNDS AT PORT ARTHUR.

GRIFFING'S POLICIES

T

O GROW all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagation, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results. To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selection of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent, rather than temporary, success. To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts, to guard and foster the health vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our

perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell. To collect and disseminate among our patrons the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability. To serve every customer and planter of our goods so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the profit, pleasure and satisfaction he expects.

-L-

—M—

Total,

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
 Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.
 If ordered sent by Parcel Post add 25% of order to pay for postage.



Read Terms of Sale Before Writing Order.

GRIFFING NURSERIES
Port Arthur, Texas

Trees and plants ordered are purchased under terms of sale as published in Grifling Nurseries Catalog.
 Signed _____ Purchaser must sign here.
 Post Office _____ If different from shipping point.
 R. F. D. Route _____ State _____

We substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here....., in which case we will refund for shortage.

[illegible]

Suggestions About Ordering and Terms of Sale

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

NO AGENTS

We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nurseries, but many nurseries and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them on their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from us.

In Writing Order—Patrons will oblige us, and avoid possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings by using order blank, and observing the following suggestions and terms of sale. More order blanks will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

Prices in this Catalog are for goods properly packed and delivered in good condition, to forwarding company, the purchaser assuming all cost and risk of transportation.

Parcel Post shipments of small sizes will be made for twenty-five per cent advance over list prices.

OUR LIABILITY

We exercise all possible care to have all stock well rooted, well grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our liability under the foregoing is limited in amount to original price received. No guarantee expressed or implied that trees will live or grow.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash with order or before shipment of goods.

Advance Payment on Reserve Orders. Orders booked sometime in advance of shipment must be accompanied by 25 per cent, one-fourth of the amount of order, to insure us in booking order and reserving goods, balance to be paid before shipment. If order is to be held until late in season, balance to be paid by February 1st.

We Do Not Care to Ship C. O. D., and will not unless 25 per cent of amount accompanies order.

REMITTANCES.

To insure safety, and prompt acceptance remittance should be made by bank draft, express or post-office money order, or registered letter. No orders filled for less than \$1.00.

SHIPMENT

Unless otherwise instructed, orders received during shipping season will be forwarded as soon after receipt as possible. Reserve orders will be shipped as soon as convenient after shipping season opens.

Orders Without Shipping Instructions will be shipped as we believe is safest, cheapest and best for our customers' interest. Should shipment be ordered by freight, and we find that express rates for the size package nearly or quite as cheap, we will forward by express.

Shipments at Purchaser's Risk. Our responsibility ceases when we deliver trees to forwarding company. Claims for loss or damage must be made on them. We will, however, trace, if requested, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, and recovery in case of damage or loss.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

Selection of varieties suited to your locality is of first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by us than by purchaser. We will gladly aid our patrons in their selections and upon request furnish information as to adaptability and desirability of varieties.

SUBSTITUTION.

We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found they usually wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary.

Service

Feeling that we owe a duty to those who favor us with their orders, and to carry on the work of extending the valuable aid to Southern Horticulture, we have published a series of six right up-to-date Service Bulletins. These Bulletins will be mailed free to all parties who are interested in, engaged in or who expect to become engaged in any horticultural pursuits, landscaping or beautifying their grounds. Ask for the Bulletins as listed below, covering the subjects in which you are interested.

GRIFFING'S SERVICE Bulletin No. 21—

"HARDY CITRUS FRUITS" Along the Gulf Coast.

GRIFFING'S SERVICE Bulletin No. 51—

"INSTRUCTION FOR SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF SOIL"—Pruning, Planting and Care of Trees.

GRIFFING'S SERVICE Bulletin No. 71—

"GENERAL FRUITS"—Peaches, Plums, Pears, Persimmons, Grapes, etc., Treating on Variety, Adaptability, Cultivation, Fertilizing, Spraying and Marketing.

GRIFFING'S SERVICE Bulletin No. 66—

"THE PECAN"—Its economical value for every Farm and Home and as a Commercial Money Crop.

GRIFFING'S SERVICE Bulletin No. 76—

"THE FIG"—As a Home Fruit and as a Staple Farm Crop.

GRIFFING'S SERVICE Bulletin No. 56—

"SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES AND LANDSCAPING the HOME"—Suitable trees, shrubs and flowers and their proper arrangement and care

Why You Should Plant Griffing's Southern Grown Trees and Plants

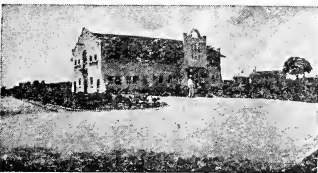
THE Griffing Nurseries in South Texas have been thoroughly established for years and our home grown products are fast taking the place of stock shipped in from other sections, much to the satisfaction of our customers.

Many years of experience in raising the class of nursery stock adapted to the coast states has put us in a position to know the needs of our patrons and it is a pleasure and satisfaction to be in a position to show in our own orchards and grounds the mature specimens of all classes of fruit and nut trees, plants, vines, etc., for commercial enterprises or for home consumption, and the great wealth of shade and ornamental trees, palms, shrubs, roses, and other flowering plants, vines, etc., with which this section is so abundantly favored.

We specialize in the classes of nursery stock adapted to all of south and east Texas and all of the State of Louisiana. Our stock is home grown, acclimated, and will give quicker and better results than the same kinds shipped in from a distance and one great advantage to our customers is our ability to recommend to them the varieties best adapted to their sections. We propagate only the best, discarding all varieties which do not prove reliable.

All our energies are not devoted to Fruit and Nut Trees (Pecans), despite their importance. The larger part of our Nursery Grounds is used for the growing and demonstrating of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Palms, Roses, Ornamental Grasses, Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, suitable for making our Southern Homes more beautiful, the Southern Landscape attractive and in keeping with our Semi-Tropic Climate of the States bordering on the west Gulf Coast.

We are anxious that you benefit from the years of experience we have had with Horticulture in the South, and if we can offer you any advice other than given in our catalog, write us.



Packing Houses, Port Arthur.



Grounds and Manager's Residence.



Office and Entrance, Port Arthur Nursery.



Texas Plains Can Be Made To Blossom With Our Trees.

We would like to meet you personally and talk over your order with you, but as this is impossible, we want you to look over our catalog carefully and preserve it.

WE STRIVE TO PLEASE our customers and help them to obtain the best results by planting out trees, shrubs and plants.

All stock offered you is grown under the supervision of experienced men who have devoted their lifetime to bettering the varieties adapted to the Southern climate and soil conditions. No better can you buy anywhere.

We sell to you direct, eliminating middleman's or salesman's profit. This allows us to give you superior stock at least cost.

Our stock will please you and we solicit your order on the proved **DEPENDABILITY** of our stock and business methods.

Your order or correspondence will be appreciated and will be executed in an efficient manner.

May we have your order?

Beaumont, Texas

Port Arthur, Texas

GRIFFING NURSERIES

Awakening of the South

To the Vast Wealth and Resources of Soil and Climate



Our "Motor Power" 1888.

THE NEW SOUTH IN REALITY dates with the awakening of its farmers, its home owners, its bankers and merchants to the wonderful undeveloped resources and possibilities of Southern soil and climate when employed in properly diversified agriculture and horticulture, in the development of the medium size farm and the utilizing of the soil, space and climate around the houses in the production of vegetables, fruits and flowers.

THE PAST HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT has been by a few people on an extensive commercial scale, a continuation of the one crop idea that has proved so disastrous to every section or community that has followed it, whether cotton, tobacco, oranges, grapefruit or peaches, the ultimate result is the same.

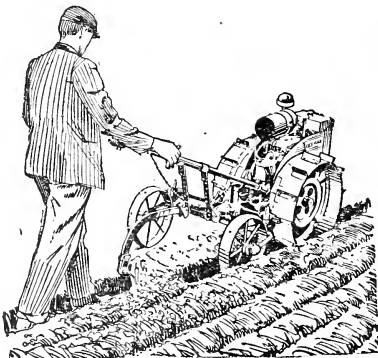
THE ENTIRE SOUTH IS AWAKENING to the advantages and importance of diversification. The cotton farmer is devoting a portion of his land to feed and grain crops, to raising cattle and hogs; with the result that he will get about as much if not more money from the smaller acreage of cotton and will have the grain and meat to the good. The same applies to other one-crop farmers or fruit growers as applies to the cotton farmer.

ECONOMY PLANTING. We believe that all are awake to the importance of diversified planting. Look around the farm or home, along the roadways and lanes, around the barns, outbuildings and house. Do you not find a portion of a field, some space along the roadways, or around the buildings that could be profitably used for an orchard, or where from a half dozen to fifty or more pecan trees, fig trees or other fruit trees could be planted? Locations that are now practically waste space growing up in weeds each summer, which the planting and care of the trees would keep clean and improve appearance of your property, besides returning you a greater income than any similar size area on the farm or home? We believe you can find such a space and that you will agree that it will pay you to plant.

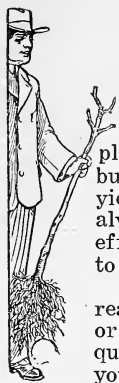
THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH. The future success of the South will not be from its large individual planting of any one crop. This applies to nut and fruit growing as well as farming. We believe that the future depends on the well balanced medium size farm, partially devoted to nut and fruit growing. Enough revenue can be derived from nut and assorted fruit trees planted in otherwise waste space on the average farm to clothe the family the year round and supply all the fruit and nuts the family could consume; besides adding attractiveness to the farm and home. Likewise with the average city or town lot.

PROSPERITY AND CONTENTMENT. Prosperity may bring a measure of happiness, but true happiness goes hand in hand with contentment. How are you to keep the boys and girls contented, willing and glad to settle down in the home community and town? Prosperity and money alone will not do it. The home surroundings should first be looked to, particularly the outside. They must be made attractive, pleasant and inviting. The roadsides and streets should be improved and shaded.

In no way will a few dollars go so far in making the home surroundings pleasant, attractive and inviting as that spent for shade trees for the roadsides, streets and yards, shrubbery and flowers for the yard and banking around the house. No investment you can make will add so much to the sale or rental value of a property as that invested in shrubbery and ornamental trees and plants, to say nothing of the pleasure to yourself and family. It's the best investment you can make.

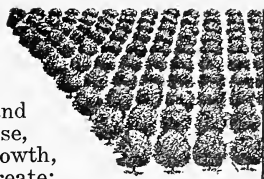


Plowing 1920.



Brief Suggestions

TO BUYERS AND PLANTERS



PLANNING YOUR PLANTINGS of trees and plants is quite as important as the planning of a house, building or factory. Consider the future, as to growth, yield of nuts and fruit and the effect you wish to create; always bearing in mind that you plant for future results and effect. Immediate effect, however, may be obtained if you are able and willing to pay the price and cost of moving large specimen trees and plants.

If planting commercially and for market, consider the market you wish to reach and how you will reach it. If a distant market, plant enough of a variety or class of fruit ripening during a given period to enable you to ship in quantity, preferably in carload lots. Should you not wish to plant enough yourself for carload movement, induce your neighbors to plant enough to make up the deficiency. If for local or nearby markets, which as a whole usually pay as well or better than distant markets, an assortment of fruit, both as to kind and variety, ripening over the entire season should be selected.

If planting for home, a complete assortment of both kinds and varieties covering the entire season should be selected. Enough of each should be planted to not only provide fruit for consumption during the ripening period, but for canning and preserving for use during the period when fresh fruit is not available. No meal should ever be served without some fruit or fruit product on the table, nothing is so conducive to proper digestion, regulation of the system, health and vigor of the body as fruit.

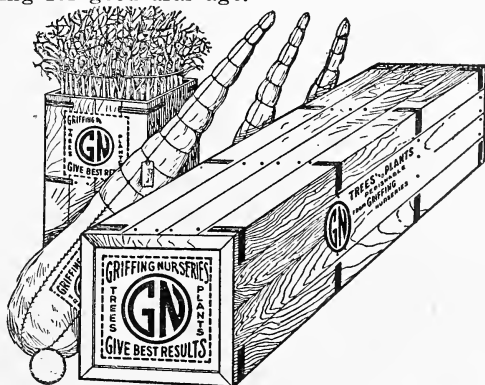
ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTINGS is of equal importance, whether nut, fruit, shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubbery or flowers; the approximate growth as to height and spread of the normal development of the mature tree or plant should be considered. Proper distance between the trees and plants should be allowed. Trees of slower maturity but ultimately attaining large size and living to great age should be given proper distance. Between them, trees of earlier maturity and lesser normal growth may be planted. This is economy of space. Arrangements of trees, shrubs and plants for the yard and around buildings is more fully treated in our Service Bulletins which will be sent you upon application.

SOILS AND LAND. Land that will make the best corn, cotton and other crops, will make the best orchards. Rolling land with sandy loam surface and clay sub-soil is, as a rule, the best ground for trees of any kind. Do not plant valuable trees in abandoned fields and locations too poor to cultivate and expect good results. Select good land, plant according to instructions, care for the trees and the result will more than pay you for the use of the best land and choicest locations.

SOILS vary greatly in the Southern States. One ten-acre tract may be ideal for fruit land, surrounding it hundreds of acres of worthless land for fruit or nut trees. A rich, sandy loam with grey or reddish subsoil, draining readily, with clay from one to five feet below the surface (one to two feet below being preferable) are ideal soil conditions and success will be more uniform and easily obtained where they exist. In sections where little or no clay is present, select the best sandy loam top soil with grey, yellow or reddish subsoil, always watching for good drainage.

Avoid land with strata of hard-pan impenetrable of water 12 to 15 inches from the surface; also seepy, springy land and land with white sandy subsoil running into quicksand from 18 inches to 3 feet below the surface. Such land is a failure for trees unless it can be dynamited and tile drained in such a manner as to bring the mean water table from 24 to 30 inches below the crown of the trees.

DRAINAGE. Land may be poor, you can fertilize it and make it productive; it may be high and thirsty, but by irrigation you can grow fine trees and plants—but if low, wet and soggy you can not make trees or plants grow suc-



Griffing's Trees Are Well Packed To Reach You In Best Of Condition.

Brief Suggestions—Continued

cessfully without thorough drainage. Some trees may thrive in river bottoms subject to overflow. Usually where such trees are found they are near the banks of streams or gulches, affording good drainage. When the water is high and the bottom overflows the water is alive, active and full of air. Trees can not live in dead, stagnant water any more than a fish. If the land is at all inclined to be wet a good system of main ditches, with lateral ditches and the deep water furrows between each row of trees should be kept well opened, and the trees planted on ridges or beds several feet in width running in the general direction of the fall of the ground.

We do not advise the digging of holes in advance of planting, unless in rocky or other soil requiring much labor to dig holes and prepare places for trees.

PROPER DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Citrus Fruits, Satsuma Orange. | 15 to 20 feet apart each way |
| Kumquats | 10 to 15 feet apart each way |
| Pecans | 50 to 60 feet apart each way |
| Japan Walnuts | 20 to 25 feet apart each way |
| Peaches and Plums | 15 to 25 feet apart each way |
| Pears and Apples | 20 to 30 feet apart each way |
| Persimmons | 15 to 20 feet apart each way |
| Mulberries | 25 to 40 feet apart each way |
| Figs | 12 to 15 feet apart each way |
| Grapes, bunch sorts | 8 to 10 feet apart each way |
| Grapes, arbor sorts | 20 to 40 feet apart each way |
| Pomegranates | 10 to 15 feet apart each way |
| Shade Trees, in rows | 20 to 40 feet apart each way |
| Evergreen Ornamentals | 15 to 25 feet apart each way |
| Conifers | In groups as desired |
| Palms | In rows or groups as desired |
| Shrubbery | In groups as desired |
| Hedge Plants, in rows | 8 to 14 inches apart |
| Borders and Windbreak Trees, in rows | 18 inches to 3 feet apart |
| Roses, bush sorts | 2 to 3 feet apart |
| Roses, climbers | 3 to 5 feet apart |

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

| Distance Apart Feet | No. Trees | Distance Apart Feet | No. Trees |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1x 1 | 43,560 | 15x15 | 196 |
| 2x 2 | 10,890 | 18x18 | 134 |
| 3x 3 | 4,840 | 20x20 | 108 |
| 4x 4 | 2,722 | 25x25 | 69 |
| 5x 5 | 1,742 | 30x30 | 45 |
| 8x 8 | 680 | 35x35 | 35 |
| 10x10 | 435 | 40x40 | 27 |
| 12x12 | 302 | 45x45 | 22 |
| | | 50x50 | 18 |



Spade and Bucket of Water Ready to Plant a Good Tree.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.—

Land for planting should be thoroughly plowed or spaded, well harrowed and pulverized before the arrival of the trees or plants. Planting plans should be complete and a small stake should be set at the point where each tree is to be planted. Provisions should be made for the immediate planting and arrangements for giving the trees water at the time of planting should be provided.



Good Straight Trees, Strong Roots.



A Good Tree Well Planted is Worth Protecting.

Landscape Architecture

LANDSCAPE GARDENING is an old art, but the work of the profession of Landscape Architecture in its modern sense is comparatively new. In spite of this fact the value of the service now rendered by this profession is generally understood, since the good examples of its works are rapidly increasing and the realization of their artistic design by people of good taste, is steadily growing.

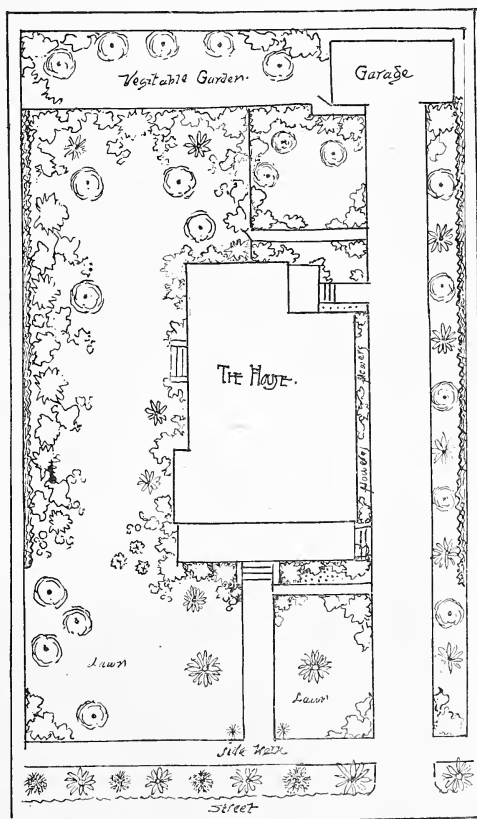
The Landscape Architect is one who arranges land and the features on that land for the purpose of utility and beauty. As a whole, his work is that of arranging elementary essentials—trees, flowers, earth, rock and water, in a comprehensive plan that embodies ideas, both practical and pleasing. In arranging these materials he is a designer just like any Architect. He begins each problem by answering first the necessary demands of utility, and from these to the final decoration of all parts of the design. Begin before the buildings are definitely designed and located because there are many considerations in the selection of the site that do not properly fit into the Architect's field of work. It is highly desirable that the plans for buildings and the plans for the landscaping be made in conjunction so that the different units will fit together, both conveniently and harmoniously.

THE GRIFFING NURSERIES offers the service of its Landscape Architects to all persons who are interested in the laying out of land. The men in charge of this work have had the best technical training in the Schools of Landscape Architecture in the Massachusetts Institution of Technology; have traveled extensively in this country with the view of studying the best work in landscape designing. Their knowledge of the Flora suitable for landscape work in this Coast Section is the result of the firm's thirty odd years of experience.

PROFESSIONAL METHODS. — A visit to the property and a consultation with the owner is the first step. If buildings are to be erected, the owner, Architect and Landscape Architect should consult together to determine the best site, and outline the general arrangement of the most important features. This saves expense and gives the Landscape Architect an advantage in working out the design. A topographical survey is next prepared, and over this a preliminary plan is made which outlines the general design in a tentative way. When this is approved, working drawings for grading, construction and planting are made. Planting is studied to bring out the general design and to obtain harmonious groupings according to growth, texture and color. The adaptability of plants to soil and climatic conditions is carefully considered.

CHARGES.—Charges are made on a per diem basis; for time spent in consultation, in the preparation of reports, plans and specifications and in traveling, if the latter must be done during office hours. All traveling and living expense is rendered as an additional charge.

A statement giving more detailed information will be forwarded on request.



Plan of Small Planting.

Landscaping

in the South

Relatively little has been done in the laying out of truly artistic gardens in Texas and Louisiana; largely because of a lack of knowledge in semi-tropic method of landscape designing.

Rapidly, however, the home owners and those interested in the development of public grounds are acquiring an appreciation of out-of-door art and consequently there is arising an ever increasing demand for detailed information and suggestion from the amateur gardener of the Gulf Coast States, and it is the duty of the Nurseryman to render this service whenever his experience and training justify.

The same situation has arisen in other sections of the country. Different firms have attempted to solve the problem of the relationship of the Nurseryman to the Planter in different viewpoints. Some make Nurserymen a flat rate for furnishing plans, regardless of the problems involved. This is unsatisfactory and it tends to make plans and suggestions stereotyped, as well as to encourage slighting the problems requiring more detailed consideration than the simpler ones. Other firms ignore the Service consideration, assuming the attitude that with the furnishing of a good plant the Nurseryman's responsibility ceases. This is only in part true and we be-



Live Oak With Mistletoe And Spanish Moss.

lieve that the following Service Plan will, in the long run, prove most satisfactory.

We wish to impress upon our customers that this Landscape Service is not for the purposes of gain in itself; as we figure all charges on a cost basis. On the other hand, neither is it a gift to be collected out of the price of the plants. Our object is solely that of encouraging more and better planting, which should be full compensation.

LANDSCAPING SERVICE LET OUR EXPERIENCE INSURE SATISFACTORY PLANTING.

The plan for the proper laying out of the home grounds is as necessary as the plan for the building. This is a recognized fact and most people today realize that the beautification of the home grounds is an investment and not an expense.

Too often a man spends thousands of dollars in the building of a home and leaves the adornment of the grounds to chance, either making an attempt himself or leaving it in unskilled hands, with the result that it is planted without regard to character or adaptability to the LOCATION, their ultimate size, soil or climatic conditions.

No improvement connected with the home will enhance its VALUE as much as the surrounding grounds if they are planted in an attractive and ARTISTIC manner.

Mistakes made at the beginning often prove costly and amount to more than the small charge made for a plan, not considering the disappointment and delay in trying to secure the PROPER EFFECT afterwards.

IMPORTANCE OF PLANS

The Art of LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE requires not only artistic arrangement, but a thorough knowledge of plants and their adaptability to the various soils and CLIMATIC

SEE OUR BULLETIN NO. 56. FREE.
WRITE FOR IT.



Evergreens Are Always Popular.

CONDITIONS. This is especially important along the Gulf Coast where the variance of soil and climatic conditions are such that the proper selection of varieties insuring success a factor against failure where wrong varieties are planted.

It is just as important to properly plan the grounds of the small home as for the large and more pretentious place. A modest cottage with a planting that is in harmony, is preferable to the more pretentious home with unkept grounds. We plan the surroundings to fit the home, whether elaborate or simple.

PLANS

Our Landscape Department is under expert management and years of experience assures efficiency in this service. On the following terms we will make a sketch showing how to plant your grounds in an artistic and attractive manner. Send us a rough sketch of your grounds, showing location of buildings, walks and drives (if any), and anything else of a permanent nature. For your convenience we have prepared a list of questions, the answers to which will give us the required information. **OUR SKETCH PLAN CROSS-SECTION BLANK** will make it easy for you to draw your sketch. The directions given are simple. Send for these free blanks today. Possibly we will not approve of them, in which case we will tell you so. But in any event we wish to get your viewpoint, as it is helpful.

When sketch is received, our Landscape Designer with careful study, will submit a preliminary plan outlining the proposed planting for your approval, and an estimate of the cost of a complete plan drawn to a scale. This will not only show the location of the trees and plants, but in addition, will give every detail, making it possible to proceed with the laying out of the grounds and the planting. Our charges are as reasonable as possible—consistent with good work.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

We have no stock plans. Our customers may rest assured that we give our personal attention to their particular requirements, for we realize that each case presents a different problem. Bear in mind when we present a plan prepared by our Landscape Designer, that special care has been exercised by the head of the Landscape Department in the selection of trees, shrubs and plants particularly suited to your soil and climatic conditions.

PLANS TO FIT YOUR REQUIREMENTS

We are prepared to make plans for plantings from the humblest homes to the largest estates,

parks, factory and school grounds, etc., and solicit correspondence from parties desiring such work. In the larger grounds it is usually advisable to make a personal visit; in which case a competent man will be sent to inspect the grounds and advise how to carry out the work to the best advantage.

SIZE AND PRICE OF STOCK

We are prepared to furnish stock to carry out your planting in anything from small potted plants, to large, well matured specimens for making an immediate effect. Estimates will be made on the stock required for the planting when the plans are sent. If you do not care to make the entire planting at one time, the work can be carried out in separate units from time to time with our plans before you.

FREE CONSULTATION

There are many problems that confront the planter in which he is all at sea. Such as, where to plant, what and how to secure a certain effect; the proper varieties to use, pruning fertilizing, etc. You can secure any of this information desired **FREE** by addressing our Landscape Department.

Don't wait to take up the matter of your plantings later but **WRITE TODAY** for our Sketch Plan Cross-Section Blank and Information Sheet. Fill out and send to us as soon as you can so that we can give ample time and thought to the details of your plan and send you the finished work before you are ready for planting.

RURAL PLANTING

The increasing interest in ornamental planting in the past few years is very noticeable in the rural districts as well as in the cities. The automobile and good roads are probably two important factors in bringing about this change. This mode of travel has brought people in closer touch with the beautiful country estates and fine city homes, awakening a greater interest in their own home and surroundings. The progressive farmer of today is using every effort to make his home attractive and inviting like that of his city brother, by beautifying his grounds with trees and shrubbery, for he fully realizes how much it adds to the value of his property.

SPECIMEN PLANTS

We have in our nurseries many specimen trees and shrubs in the different varieties that are suitable for planting for immediate effect. These trees and plants have been grown with special care into well shaped and matured stock and by planting



V Weiss Park, Beaumont, Texas, One Year From Planting Which Was Done In Mid-Summer.

this class of stock you will save years of time over and above planting young plants from the nursery and in addition to this you will have the pleasure of your grounds having a finished effect as soon as the planting is done.

OUR ABILITY TO SERVE

For one third of a century the firm has been building up by steady, constant growth, the largest and most valuable Nursery Stock of its kind along the Gulf Coast. We have tried out thousands of

new and valuable subjects and by close study and observation, eliminated various classes and varieties of stock not especially adapted to the Western Section of the Gulf Coast. This experience and data, invaluable to the Planting Public, we are glad to share with our customers.

Moreover, the large volume of business we handle makes it possible for us to maintain a competent staff for planting and planning work and we have with us experts who have had experience of a decade or more in Ornamental, Tropical Gardening and Landscaping and who, by education and training as well as experience, are capable of satisfying the handling of any of the problems that confront the planters in the sub-tropical portion of the Gulf Coast.

Not only are we prepared to furnish the service of an expert Landscape Architect, but we also offer our Landscape Service in making suggestions as to your plantings, for small and large residential grounds and we shall be very glad to have Civic Committees and others interested in the development of large public enterprises such as parks playgrounds, cemeteries, etc., consult with us on planting matters at any time.

We prefer, of course, to have them visit the nurseries; not only to look over our immense stock, but also to go over the plans with us at first hand. If that is impossible, write for our Cross Section Blanks, and fill out as directed, return to us and we will render you our service and quote you prices on making of detail plans, plats, etc. We will then have further negotiations with you as to your wishes in the matter which will be taken up immediately.

If You Do Your Own Planting

There are many who might think it unnecessary to avail themselves of the Landscape Service we offer or possibly there are some who think our plans are too elaborate and expensive. If you are one of these, write for our Free Bulletin No. 56, entitled: "SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES AND LANDSCAPING THE HOME." It will give you detail information along that line. It gives instructions as to treatment of diseases and tells how, when and where to plant your stock.

A FEW GENERAL IDEAS AND HELPS ABOUT HOME BEAUTIFYING

To successfully plan any planting for the beautification of the Home, the Park, a City or Town, two things must be kept in mind—Nature and Effect. The students of nature who observe the growth and development of various trees and plants, noting their size, shape and coloring under normal conditions at various ages up to maturity, will find it an easy and pleasant task to plan a home or park planting.

Three things that you will observe in Nature's handiwork: She does not plant her trees in straight rows, in squares or circles; she groups them in graceful clumps and borders.

In Nature's plants, both the sky and earth lines are graceful and soft. Harsh, straight lines and angles are never observed. Where the best natural

effects are found she has not overcrowded the large growing species, she has given them room, filling in the intervening space with smaller growing trees and shrubs.

Putting it in simple phrases, there are but two types of plantings, NATURAL and FORMAL. The NATURAL are those where Nature's arrangement and effects are employed and copied as nearly as space and surroundings will permit.

The FORMAL are those employing straight lines, squares, triangles and circles; where trees and plants that naturally grow or may be trimmed into uniform specimens are used.

Around the house and in most parks, natural planting is preferable. Never mix large, stately growing trees with smaller ones. The only variation to this rule is the planting at uniform distances between the larger growing trees of uniform growing, clumps of shrubbery—to be kept in uniform shape and size.

In some cases where space is very limited, the small formal garden effect is the only one that can be used; viz., in courts, small angles, small back or side yards and similar locations.

SHADE GROUPS.—In the South, shade around the home is essential. Groups for shade should be placed so as not to cut off free circulation of air and admission of breezes. These should be planted sufficiently close together so that the tops will inter-



lock, but not so close as to make the trees grow in distorted shapes. To give the sky line an artistic and soft effect, both evergreen and deciduous trees growing in different heights, with different shaped heads should be grouped together.

BOUNDARY BORDERS AND SCREENS.—It is often desirable to plant boundary borders to screen the yard or grounds from objectionable views of neighboring properties, and all objects, such as out-buildings, closets, wood-yards, laundry-yards, etc. For this purpose the slimmer growth trees that will not occupy too much space should be used. Select trees of different height, of growth and shape of head so as to present a soft, artistic sky line, mixing evergreen with deciduous and flowering trees, an occasional shade tree can often be planted in a border to good effect.

Screens may be made by the planting of vines to be trained on trellises or lattices constructed on front of objectionable objects, or may be made by planting groups or clumps of shrubbery and flowering plants growing to sufficient height to screen or obstruct the view of these unsightly things.

ORNAMENTAL GROUPS.—In many yards, grounds and parks it is desirable to provide ornamental groupings of trees of such kinds as are not expected to grow into large size for shade purposes. For this purpose, trees should be selected growing to a height of from 6 to 18 or 20 feet, depending upon the size of the ground or park. In these ornamental groupings both broad leaved and coniferous evergreens and small growing flowering trees can be used to good advantage. The trees should be planted sufficiently close so that the tops will nearly, and in some cases entirely, grow together, and so arranged as to give an irregular, soft and pleasing sky and ground line.

SHRUBBERY GROUPS.—Groups of shrubbery around buildings, in the corners of the grounds, in the inside of sharp curves, in walks and drives, constitute the principal plantings in the average home grounds and yards where space will not admit of larger shade tree groups. In selecting the trees for the shrubbery groups, such kinds should be chosen as not to grow to sufficient height to obstruct the

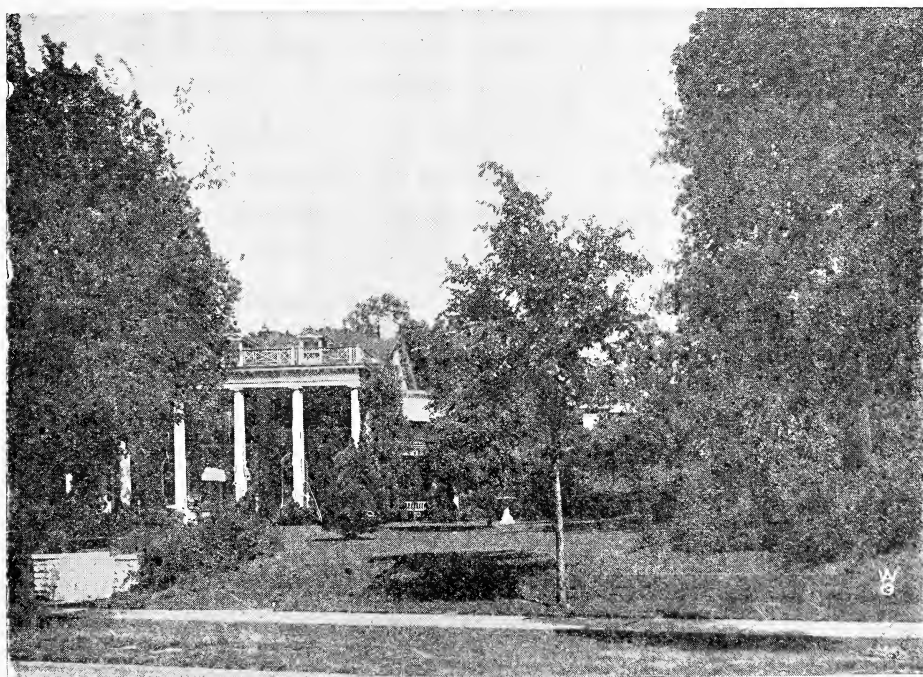
views from porches or windows of buildings, and arranged and planted so that the tops will more or less grow together. Evergreens, flowering and deciduous shrubs with foliage, color and effect, should be so mixed together as to prevent a compact effect without the appearance of crowding, presenting a soft and pleasing top and ground line effect.

ANNUAL CARPET BEDDING.—Plant beds of various shapes planted with foliage and flowering shrubbery and plants are greatly admired by many. Such beds can be successfully used on the inside of sharp curves of walk and drives, in the angles formed by wings of buildings, in narrow spaces along sides of buildings and occasionally in the open spaces in the lawn. In such beds, roses and other flowering plants and shrubbery—also foliage plants—can be used, being careful not to select high or rank growing plants liable to overgrow and injure the smaller ones. Color and flower effect are the objects sought in all bedding.

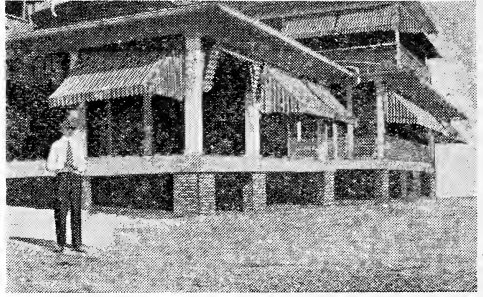
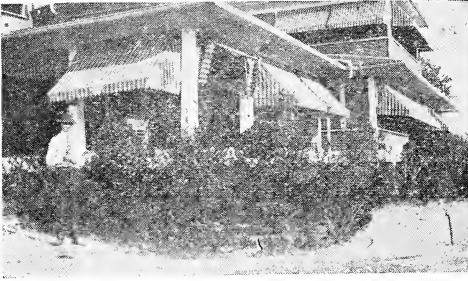
FORMAL GARDEN.—Formal plantings or gardens are liked by some people. For the most part, we do not recommend them other than for locations where space is very limited such as in courts, angles formed by wings of buildings, narrow spaces along the sides of buildings, etc.

STREET AND AVENUE PLANTING.—Street planting should be uniform in kinds and varieties of trees planted, no two kinds of shade trees should be planted on one street. In a city planting where a variety of trees is wanted, different kinds should be planted on different streets. On narrow streets, with buildings close to the property line, the taller and more compact growth trees should be selected. On the wider streets, the more spreading growth trees. In the South, palms add a pleasing tropical effect to a city or town and should be largely used in street plantings. Trees should be planted about half way between side walk and curb line. Sufficient space should be allowed between the trees to allow for normal growth and developments.

LAWNS.—Lawns should cover all open spaces. The lawn occupies a similar place in your plantings to rugs or carpets on the floors of your home.



Summer Planting



Photos Taken Before And After Summer Planting Showing Immediate Results To Be Obtained By Planting Balled Trees.

OLD AND experienced planters heretofore in many sections conceived the idea that when the sap starts in the spring, tree planting should cease. At this day and age, new adventures are being brought before the public in many surprising ways. For instance, the many inventions brought out by our recent war; the wonderful success obtained thereby. The same applies to the new adventures in the system of handling Nursery Stock throughout the year. In a great many cases people do not have their grounds ready for planting at any special time and do not like an incomplete bare yard staring them in the face for several months, waiting for a certain period for the landscape decorating.

Comparatively speaking, so far there are but few landscape gardeners and nurserymen who have taken up the practice of Summer Planting. However, it is being rapidly brought to the front by energetic and progressive Landscape men and Nurserymen in the country.

THE SECRET.

Only by the process of handling this nursery stock, consisting principally of broad-leaf Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Coniferous Evergreens, i. e., Thujas (Arborvitae), Cupressus, (Cedars) and Juniperus and other cone-bearing trees, Balled and Burlapped.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED.

The term "Balled and Burlapped" signifies that a ball of earth is lifted intact a tree or shrub. That is the method we have perfected for the handling of Evergreen, Fruit and Shade Trees, Palms and Evergreen Shrubs; also Deciduous Trees. After they have started growth in the Spring, from the open ground, they are lifted with the surrounding earth intact without disturbing the roots. This method has given the best results. **BALLED AND BURLAPPED** trees require very little pruning. Only certain classes of broad-leaf Evergreen Trees need to be pruned at all. Our success in this new departure is one of the most important advances in the handling of trees and shrubs, in years; through it, trees and shrubs can be handled the year around. You can purchase the special plant or tree you desire and place it in your yard, just as you would buy a piece of furniture and place it in your

parlor; you get an immediate desired effect. There is no waiting for the plants to develop new heads and repair the loss of top and branches. At any time of the year, we can supply you with a made to order shrub or tree, of the kind you want, to plant at the particular place you desire to have it.

After years of experience in growing and handling hardy and semi-hardy Evergreen Trees and Palms, we have settled upon what we believe to be the best method. We are now offering to the public the results of these methods. Our stock is grown on soils best adapted for balled and burlapping.

Balled and burlapped trees should not be handled by taking hold of the trunk or stem. When they are lifted from one place to another, they should be lifted by placing the hands underneath the ball, or by placing a burlap sack underneath, picking same up by the 4 corners. In this manner, the ball will not be crumbled. Neither should the ball be rolled from one place to another. The best and handiest method is to slide the ball on a shovel, holding the top near the shovel handle. In this way, it can be pulled around to any part of the yard or plantings, by one or two men, without injury. Do not remove the burlap that encases the ball of earth. It will soon decay after it is in the ground. Dig

the hole for the plant 4 or 5 inches deeper and 8 to 10 inches broader than required for the ball of earth, and fill in the bottom of the hole with enough good, rich earth, until the top shoulder of the ball comes just level with the ground. This earth can be mixed with 4 or 5 pounds of Bone Meal or a smaller quantity of Commercial Fertilizer, or with from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of good, well-rotted stable manure, cow manure is preferred.

If the ground where the tree is to be planted is of a heavy, black, waxy or stiff nature, or if it is a soil of clay formation, there should be about a bushel of sand or sandy soil used with the soil which came out of the hole, when it is placed back. The stiff soil, mentioned above, crumbles in lumps and does not pack tightly without the sand. Water should always be used to settle the soil firmly around the ball, and to fill in cracks and crevices (just as cement and sand fill in around the gravel). If the ground where the balled and burlapped trees are to be planted is of a sandy or sandy-loam nature, it is not necessary to use sand filler. When convenient, a garden hose should be inserted in the hole, and allowed to run as the hole is being filled with the combination of sand and soil.

Make a basin of earth on the surface, around the plant and fill with water occasionally.

It is advisable to place a mulching of well-rotted leaves or straw, several feet around, to the depth of 4 to 6 inches about

the plants. This mulching will conserve the moisture of the soil and protect the roots from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer, the mulching prevents drying out of the soil, and it keeps the soil from becoming hard and baked. It also prevents heavy soils cracking about the plants.

RAILROADS IN TEXAS.

(Give a special Balled Tree Rate).

After perfecting the "Balled and Burlapped" method of handling Evergreen Trees and Shrubs and Palms, we confronted an objection — heavy freight charges. To overcome this, we worked constantly to get a Freight Rate which would enable us to handle trees "Balled and Burlapped," thereby saving the regular nursery stock rates, (apparently paying high freight on dirt). Texas railroads granted a special Balled and Burlapped Rate on Nursery Stock which is now in effect and which can be found as follows:

See A. C. Fonda's Agents. Texas Lines Tariff No. 2-D, Page 62, Item No. 185. Article reads as follows:

"Nursery Stock, i. e., Trees, (Fruit, Shade, Ornamental and others), balled (lifted from nursery row a ball intact, of the earth in which they originally grew, the ball containing roots, encased in burlap, carefully and securely sewed and tied; tops of trees drawn together and securely wrapped to a stiff support):

In less than carloads, Fourth Class.

In carloads, minimum weight 24,000 pounds, Class C."



The Above Trees are All Balled and Burlapped For Shipment.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| No. 1— <i>Ligustrum Nepalense</i> . | No. 5— <i>Ligustrum Lucidum</i> . | No. 9— <i>Elegantissima Arborvitae</i> . |
| No. 2—Italian Cypress. | No. 6— <i>Pyramidalis Arborvitae</i> . | No. 10—Italian Cypress. |
| No. 3— <i>Abelia Grandiflora</i> . | No. 7— <i>Ligustrum Lucidum Nana</i> . | No. 11— <i>Rosedale Arborvitae</i> . |
| No. 4— <i>Ligustrum Japonica</i> . | No. 8—Cape Jasmine. | No. 12—Camphor Tree. |

Palms

In the Southern Coast States, the most beautiful Palms thrive in the open without protection and should have a larger part in the beautifying of home, grounds, parks and streets.

One of our chief specialties is palms for outdoor plantings. No class of trees or plants make such a tropical and elegant display. They add dignity and beauty to any spot.

During our years of experience in growing and handling hardy nursery grown palms we have settled on what we believe to be the best system for transplanting them to give our customers satisfactory results.

Palms cannot be handled bare rooted. They must be lifted with a ball of earth from the nursery or established and growing in tubs or pots. For economy the most of our trade demands them dug with a ball of earth from the open nursery row and the ball securely wrapped with burlap. This method requires the pruning off of from 40 to 60% of the outside leaves when they are dug. In planting these the burlap should not be removed. Plant the whole ball just as received, with the burlap on, using plenty of water and filling in the hole with mellow, sandy loam soil, packing firmly about the ball. After planting, the tops should be kept tied up for some time, occasionally opening up the strings to allow new leaf growth.

When new growth starts fertilize liberally with well rotted stable manure. Palms are gross feeders and with an abundance of fertilizer, moisture and good cultivation will give pleasing results.

THE HARDEST VARIETIES.

Cocos Australis, *Chamaerops Excelsa* and *Sabal Palmetto* varieties can be grown much farther north than generally thought, these hardy varieties being safe for planting in all of Louisiana, the south half of Mississippi, and in Texas, north to Dallas and west to Eagle Pass, thus making it possible for every one in these sections to have the pleasure and satisfaction of adding outdoor Palms to their collection with all their tropical beauty and stateliness.

THE SEMI-HARDY VARIETIES.

The *Washingtonia* and *Phoenix* or *Date Palms* are hardy and safe for outside planting from the coast back about 100 miles and should be extensively

planted in the home grounds, parks and streets, and there is nothing that gives a more inviting tropical effect to our northern visitors than to come where they may be among the waving palms and enjoy the mild winters of the southern coast country climate.

WASHINGTONIA GROUP.

The *Washingtonia Palms* are native of western part of America, named for and in honor of George Washington. These are often called the California Fan Palms, being the palms that have made California famous as a palm state. They are as well adapted to the southern states as to California.

There are two distinct varieties of the *Washingtonias*, the *Filifera* being the hardiest of the two and quite distinct from the other by having the curly filaments or thread-like fibers hanging from the leaves and having long-erect leaf stems, while the *Kobusta* have deeper green leaves, less filaments, shorter and more recurved leaf stems, the leaves not being quite as hardy as those of the *Filifera*, a severe freeze sometimes turning their leaves brown, though when the brown-leaves are cut off, new rich dark green foliage will soon appear again and obtain their natural beautiful appearance.

PHOENIX OR DATE GROUP.

A group of exotic palms, with long, graceful plume-like leaves of exceeding beauty and grandeur, one variety of which produces the date of commerce (the *Phoenix Dactylifera*), this variety being distinguished by its unusual erect, rigid leaves of light ashy green color, while the larger growing variety, often called the ornamental date or *Fern Palm* (the *Phoenix Canariensis*), the noblest of all the *Phoenix* family, being one of the most majestic palms in cultivation, has large, graceful recurved leaves and makes remarkably rapid growth, attaining 10 to 15 feet leaf growth and spread in a few years.

These *Phoenix* or *Date Palms* with their long, graceful, swaying leaves give a most charming effect to lawns, grounds, parks or avenues.

TROPICAL OR HOUSE PALMS.

There are a great many varieties in this group but we do not list them because they will not succeed in outdoor planting in this section. If interested in this class of Palms for indoor planting, write us for special information.



Phoenix Canariensis

Washingtonia Robusta

ROBUSTA. (*Washingtonia Robusta*).—Large, deep green leaves, not deeply serrated, sturdy shorter and somewhat recurved leaf stems. Makes a compact rounded head. Not quite as hardy as *Filifera* but keeps its color better, leaves never turning yellow. And even if touched slightly with frost it soon comes out again and makes a splendid head in one season. Its large, dark green glossy leaves and heavy trunk creates a wonderful impression of grandeur. For planting within 100 miles of the coast this is by far the most desirable variety of the *Washingtonia* class.

PRICES WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA PALM.

| Dia. of trunk | Approx. height | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 in. | 2 to 3 ft. very small... | 2.50 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 3 to 4 in. | 3 to 3½ ft. medium... | 3.50 | 35.00 | |
| 4 to 5 in. | 3 to 4 ft. medium.... | 4.00 | 40.00 | |
| 5 to 7 in. | 4 to 5 ft. standard.... | 6.00 | 60.00 | |
| 7 to 9 in. | 5 to 6 ft. large..... | 8.00 | 70.00 | 500.00 |
| 9 to 12 in. | 6 to 7 ft. extra large... | 10.00 | 80.00 | |
| 12 to 18 in. | 7 to 8 ft. specimens... | 15.00 | 100.00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | 8 to 10 ft. specimens... | 20.00 | 160.00 | |
| Ex. large specimens, | tall trunk... | 25.00 | up | |

CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM. (*Phoenix Canariensis*).—The noblest of all the Phoenixes, one of the most majestic palms in cultivation. Large, graceful recurved leaves, growth remarkably rapid, attaining fifteen to twenty feet height and spread in a few years. Hardy 100 miles from the coast.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA.—Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated, with many filaments, long erect leaf stems, sturdy trunks.

PRICES PHOENIX CANARIENSIS, WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA.

| Dia. of trunk | Approx. height | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 3 in. | 2 to 3 ft. very small.... | 2.50 | 25.00 | 200.00 |
| 4 to 5 in. | 3 to 4 ft. medium..... | 4.00 | 40.00 | |
| 5 to 7 in. | 4 to 5 ft. standard.... | 6.00 | 60.00 | |
| 7 to 9 in. | 5 to 6 ft. large..... | 8.00 | 70.00 | 500.00 |
| 9 to 12 in. | 6 to 7 ft. extra large.... | 10.00 | 80.00 | |

SABAL PALMETTO PALM. (*Cabbage Palmetto*)—Large fan leaf variety, native to southern coast



Digging Washingtonia Palms, Showing Method of Measuring Through The Trunk.

sections. Perfectly hardy, standing temperatures nearly zero. Large specimens known as far north as Little Rock, Ark., growing outside.

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA. (*The Wind Mill Palm*).—Dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, unique slender trunk covered with brown fiber at the base of leaf stems and always remaining on trunks.

PRICES SABAL AND CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA PALMS.

(Bare Rooted.)

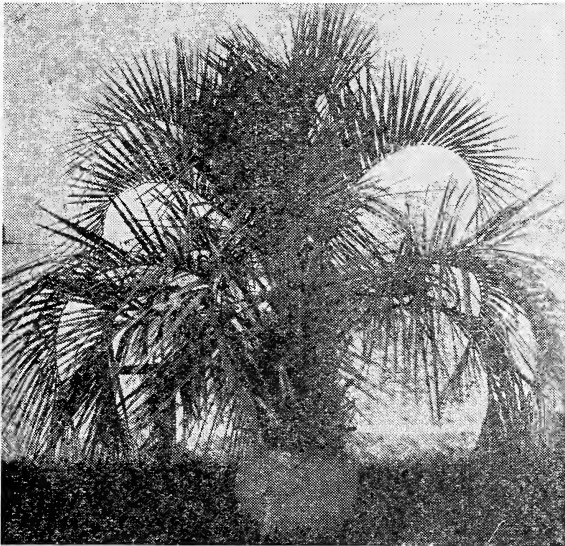
| Dia. of trunk | Approx. height | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|------------------|----------------|------|-------|-------|
| 2 to 3 feet..... | | .65 | 6.00 | 40.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | | .85 | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | | 1.50 | 12.00 | |

(Balled and Burlapped, double above prices.)

SAGO PALM. (*Cycas Revoluta*).—Dwarf palm with very dark glossy green leaves. Good for house. Hardy outside. 50c per leaf.

COCOS AUSTRALIS.—Very graceful, with upright, recurved leaves, resembling the Phoenix or date palm leaves. Very desirable for bordering drives or for specimen planting. Much hardier than Phoenix or Washingtonias.

Cocos Australis deserves of more general planting, being a rather dwarf grower, holding its size, shape, color and gracefulness. Very hardy. Include it in your planting.



Cocas Palm Balled And Burlapped.

COCOS AUSTRALIS. (Balled and burlapped only.)

| Diameter of trunk | Approximate height | Each | Dozen |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 3 in. | 2 to 3 ft., very small | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| 5 to 7 in. | 4 to 5 ft., standard | 8.00 | 80.00 |
| 7 to 9 in. | 5 to 6 ft., large | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| 9 to 12 in. | 6 to 7 ft., extra large | 16.00 | 150.00 |

Cedars, Cypress and Arborvitaes

EVERGREEN TREES, when properly placed, form beautiful additions to any grounds. Their most popular use is in connection with deciduous trees, helping to form compact shade in the summer and preserving spots of green throughout the entire winter, and no grounds are complete without them. The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together. The new ideas in landscape planting have developed new uses for evergreens, until they now hold a prominent place.

The following list includes Arborvitae, Cedars, Junipers—a choice list. Every variety offered in this list is meritorious and is adapted to planting on any Southern land which will grow other plants or crops successfully. Coniferous trees are very necessary in all formal landscape work and may be used to splendid advantage in any ornamental planting.

NOTE—Experience teaches us that most Coniferous Evergreens to be successfully transplanted should be taken up with a ball of earth and securely burlapped.

ARBORVITAE (THUJA)

GOLDEN. (*B. semper aurescens*).—Handsome, cone-shaped, compact grower. Foliage fine. Limbs or branches extending from the center as pages in an open book. This is one of the finest golden varieties, always retaining its beautiful golden color. Good grower; upright cone-shape. Graceful and rich in appearance. Good to put color in banking.

COMPACTA. (*B. Compacta*).—Handsome, upright grower; attractive, dark green foliage. Splendid for lawns, screens, hedges and massing.

ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE. (*Biota hybrida rose-dale*).—A handsome variety, foliage fine and feath-

ery, of dark bluish green cast, making it unique and distinctive in appearance. Rapid grower while young. Makes a most attractive border for roadway or lawn. If only a few arborvitaes are to be ordered, include some of these; they will surely please.

Used as individual specimens or for color and effect in landscape bankings or groups.

PRICES

Compacta, Golden Rosedale

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ | Specimens, very bushy..... | \$2.00 | \$20.00 |
| 2½ to 3 | Specimens, very bushy..... | 2.50 | 25.00 |
| 3 to 3½ | Specimens, very bushy..... | 3.75 | 35.00 |
| 3½ to 4 up | Specimens, very bushy..... | 5.00 | up |

PYRAMIDAL. (*B. Pyramidalis*).—Erect, symmetrical growth. Grows to considerable height, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet. Compact branches and foliage, forming a pyramid shape. Pea-green foliage. One of the best varieties.

ELEGANTISSIMA. (Elegant or Graceful Arborvitae).—A Semi-compact, yet upright, pyramidal-growing tree with golden tips; one of the most artistic of the arborvitae family. Tall growing and very fine for backgrounds, used with the larger growing broad-leaved evergreens. Makes an elegant specimen.

SHAPED ORIENTALIS.—We have sheared these several years into various compact forms. Various specimen groups or pairs can be selected. Excellent for balling and putting in tubs for decorative purposes, for setting on porches or sidewalks. Good for formal landscape effect where trimmed Bay trees are used. Mostly shaped in pyramidal forms.



Elegant Arb.

Standard Red Cedar
Golden Arb.

Pyramidal Arb.
Rosedale Arb.

Red Cedar

Cedar Deodara

PRICES

Pyramidalis, Elegantissima, Shaped Orientalis

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. |
|--------|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| 3 to 4 | Perfect Shape | 3.00 | 30.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Perfect Shape | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Perfect Shape | 6.00 up | |

CHINESE. (B. Orientalis).—Pale golden green; upright, thrifty grower; fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Will grow anywhere, easy to transplant. Can be kept into a compact tree by frequent careful pruning. Our stock has been pruned and is handsome and shapely. The medium sizes make beautiful hedges giving immediate effect.

PRICES

Chinese

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| 5 to 7 | Standard | 2.00 | 20.00 | 150.00 |
| 7 to 9 | Large | 3.00 | 30.00 | 200.00 |
| 9 to 12 | Extra large | 5.00 up | | |



Italian Cypress.

Cypress (Cupressus)

ITALIAN CYPRESS. (Semperivens Fastigiata).—Tall, slender, tapering conifer. A genus of tall or medium-sized trees, growth mainly erect, foliage consists of very small, overlapping scale like leaves, branches lying close to the stem. In the Italian Cypress we believe we have one of the finest specimens of ornamentals ever grown. You should give them liberal consideration when making out your order. Very useful in landscape work. Grows to 75 ft. high.

HORIZONTAL CYPRESS—Tall, stately evergreen with horizontal branches; makes a beautiful specimen and very suitable as a center to flower beds. More stately and formal than the cedars. Keeps its shape. Very picturesque in landscape work.

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. |
|---------|---------------------------|----------|--------|
| 7 to 8 | Extra Large | 10.00 | 100.00 |
| 8 to 9 | Fine Specimens | 15.00 | |
| 9 to 10 | Extra Specimens | 20.00 up | |



CONIFEROUS TREES IN NURSERY

Cedar

RED CEDAR. (Juniperus Virginiana).—A sturdy, thrifty, strong growing cedar. Native and well adapted to cultivation for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the South. Quick grower.

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. |
|----------|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| 4 to 5 | Standard | 2.50 | 25.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Large | 3.50 | 35.00 |
| 7 ft. up | Extra large | 5.00 up | |

CEDAR DEODORA. (Cedrus deodora).—Sometimes called Himalayan Cedar. A stately tree of great beauty; native to the Himalayan mountains. Foliage is an attractive bluish-green, the young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. One of the finest and most beautiful ornamental cedars for the South.

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each |
|--------|---------------|------|
| 2 to 3 | | 4.00 |
| 3 to 4 | Medium..... | 6.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Standard..... | 9.00 |

Evergreens Are invaluable in landscape work. Their stately and evergreen effect the year round is much to be desired. The Italian Cypress is a distinct variety that you should not overlook.

Shrubs

There is considerable satisfaction in having your home grounds attractive. A few dollars invested in shrubs and trees will do it. Write us for suggestions.

EVERGREEN CLASS

CAPE JASMINE.—(Gardenia Florida).—The old favorite. Beautiful glossy green leaves with pure white, waxy, fragrant double flowers. Planted very extensively in the South for cut flowers which are shipped extensively to the North for Decoration Day.

OLEANDER.—(Nerium).—The Oleander is well known and decidedly popular, attractive and desirable throughout the South. Free flowering and a quick grower. We offer the following:

WHITE.—(N. Grandiflorum).—Single white flowers of good size in large clusters.

PINK.—(N. Splendens).—Single, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA.—Rapid grower. Leaves thick and medium or small, pointed, dark green color. Makes handsome shrub, good for massing or for specimens on the lawn.

PRICES.

Cape Jasmine; Oleanders; Ligustrum Lucidum Nana (Bare Rooted.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------|--------------------|------|-------|-------|
| 2 to 3 | Medium, bushy | .60 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 to 4 | Standard, bushy | .75 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Large, bushy | 1.00 | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Large, extra bushy | 1.50 | 15.00 | |

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|-----|
| 2 to 3 | Medium, bushy | \$1.50 | \$15.00 | |
| 3 to 4 | Standard, bushy | 2.50 | 25.00 | |
| 4 to 5 | Large, bushy | 3.50 | 35.00 | |

JAPANESE COMPACT WAX LIGUSTRUM.—The most handsome Privet we have. Its leaves are dark green and lustrous; very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in spring, which are followed by purple berries that remain all through the winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects.

We know of no evergreen equal to this for banking purposes.

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|---------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 | Nice plants | \$3.00 | \$30.00 |
| 2 to 2½ | Beauties | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| 2½ to 3 | Extra large | 5.00 | 50.00 |
| 3 to 4 | Specimens | 7.00 | |
| 4 to 5 | Extra Specimens | 10.00 | up |

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE.—Its leaves are dark green and lustrous, very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in spring, which are followed by black berries that remain all through the winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub, or can be used for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE VARIEGATED.—(Wax Variegated Privet).—Very similar to above, but leaves are beautifully mottled with a lighter shade of green and lemon yellow.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM.—A beautiful form of privet. Leaves rather pointed, thick and of a very dark, shiny green. Large heads of white flowers in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Very desirable for individual specimens in lawns, or banking or massing with other shrubs for landscape effect.

(Balled and Burlapped Only.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ | Well shaped, bushy | \$2.50 | \$25.00 |
| 2½ to 3 | Well shaped, bushy | 3.00 | 30.00 |
| 3 to 3½ | Well shaped, bushy | 4.00 | 40.00 |
| 3½ to 4 | Specimens, bushy | 5.00 | |
| 4 to 5 | Extra large specimens | 7.50 | up |



Cape Jasmine.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.—One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants of this broad-leaved type. The foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers tinged with pink, from May until frost. These flowers resemble a lily in having a deep, slender throat and are about an inch in length. While not a new plant, it is comparatively recent that its great value has been recognized in landscape work. By pinching in the ends of the strong shoots during the summer, a compact, dense plant can be made with glossy leaves all winter.

For foundation and mass plantings this is one of the finest of the evergreen shrubs. At home anywhere between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

(Balled and Burlapped Only.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ | Well shaped, bushy | \$3.00 | \$30.00 |
| 2½ to 3 | Well shaped, bushy | 3.50 | 35.00 |
| 3 to 3½ | Well shaped, bushy | 4.50 | 45.00 |

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSIS.—From the Amoor River in China. A very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. The best evergreen variety for hedges (See under head of Hedge Plants). Single specimens or for screening. In rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a corresponding breadth.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM.—Upright grower, thicker and larger than the above. Very good where tall, rank growing screen is wanted.

(Bare Rooted.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 5 to 8 | Individual specimens | \$1.50 | \$15.00 | \$120.00 |
| 7 to 9 | Individual specimens | 2.50 | 25.00 | 200.00 |

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 6 to 8 | Individual specimens | \$3.00 | \$30.00 | \$250.00 |
| 7 to 9 | Individual specimens | 5.00 | up | |

DECIDUOUS CLASS

PRICES OF DECIDUOUS SHRUBS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

| | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Medium | \$0.40 | \$3.50 | \$35.00 |
| Large | .60 | 6.50 | 50.00 |
| Specimens | 1.00 | 10.00 | 75.00 |

ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON.—Most popular flowering shrub. In constant bloom all summer. Assorted colors.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS.—(Chaste Tree).—This is a valuable shrub, or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color; blooming early in May and lasting for a long time. Known in South Texas as Lavender Tree.

DEUTZIA.—Double white, back of petals pink. Tall grower, blooms about middle of April.

CRAPE MYRTLE.—(*Lagerstroemia Indica*).—A well known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens and shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. Assorted colors: crimson, pink and purple.

DWARF CRIMSON CRAPE MYRTLE.—A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form. Small, 60c; medium, 80c; bushy specimens, \$1.25.

INDIAN CURRANT OR CORAL BERRY.—(*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*).—Small compact bush for massing; red berries in fall and winter.

POMEGRANATE, Flowering.—(*Punica*).—One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs of the South. Double white and double red.

RED STEMMED DOGWOOD OR RED OSIER.—(*Cornus Sanguinea*).—Desirable shrub with red bark and delicate foliage. Clusters of white flowers, followed by waxy white berries. Should be more extensively planted.

Salt Cedar

TAMARIX.—An attractive low-growing, small, deciduous cedar tree. Can be used to good advantage in landscaping. Especially desirable for planting near salt water.

TAMARIX PLUMOSA.—Compact upright growth. Plume-like foliage.

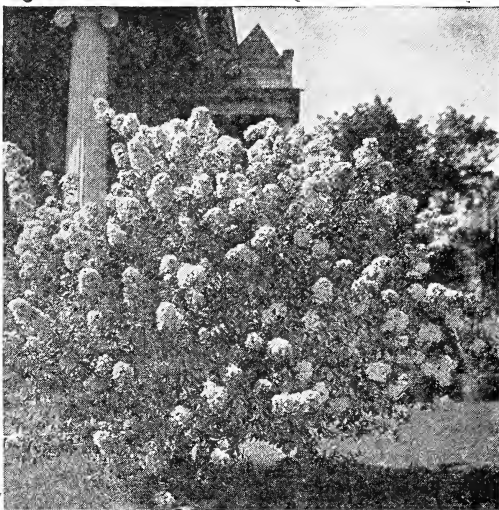
TAMARIX AMURENSE.—Willow growth, a gnarled and unique tree.

FORSYTHIA.—(Fortune's Golden Bell).—Habit weeping and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable shrub. Grows to a height of 4 feet. Blooms in March.

Spirea

Dainty, graceful flowering shrub, much used for hedges, borders, specimens or massing.

ANTHONY WATERER.—A bright crimson dwarf and dense in growth; blooms throughout the entire season; tender growth; bright yellow.



Dwarf Crimson Crape Myrtle.

BILLARDI.—Upright grower. Light fibre flowers. **DOUGLASSI.**—Attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes.

CALLOSA ALBA.—Similar to Anthony Waterer, only flowers pure white.

VAN HOUTTE.—This is one of the most common of the early spring flowering spiraeas and is quite hardy. Attains 6 feet. Flowers white.

Sumac

RHUS.—Large shrub of striking appearance, with great showy foliage. Invaluable for landscape work. a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

GLABRA.—(Smooth Sumac).—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

WEIGELA.—(*Diervilla*).—Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs; produced in early April; great masses of showy pink flowers.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.—(Purple-leaved Plum).—Has black bark and purple leaves. Very attractive for color effect in border plantings or landscape groups.

Hydrangeas

Our grandest bedding plant. Large clusters of gorgeous blooms lasting well through spring and summer. Thrive best on north side of house or with partial shade. The following varieties are best. Other varieties grown in the North are not adaptable to Southern planting.

OTAKSA.—An improved variety; flower-heads very large; pale rose or blue according to soil.

THOMAS HOGG.—One of the best white-flowered variety. Flowers last several weeks. At first slightly tinted green, becoming pure white. Blooms in early May.

RADIANCE.—A beautiful variety; color delicate light pink. Flowers medium size. Very desirable.

Each Dozen

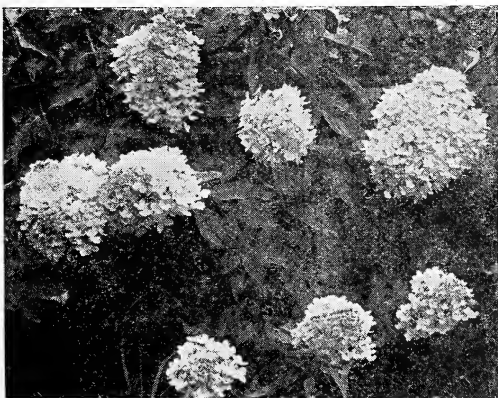
From 3 inch Pots, Small.....\$0.40 \$4.00

From 5 inch Pots, Medium......75 7.50

4 to 6 Spikes Balled and Burlapped 1.25 12.00

6 to 8 Spikes Balled and Burlapped 2.00 20.00

Extra Large, Balled and Burlapped 3.00 up



Hydrangea Otaksa.

Shade Trees



Street Planting Of Evergreen Ash.

WILD PEACH, CHERRY LAUREL, OR WILD OLIVE. (*Cerasus caroliniana*; *Prunus caroliniana*).—A beautiful dark-green, glossy-leaved evergreen tree, with strikingly clean appearance, which can be trained to any desired shape; naturally grows compact. Can be used for shade trees, windbreaks, borders or hedges. When grown to full height it reaches 30 to 40 feet. By all means consider this in your planting.

LIVE OAK—(*Quercus Virginiana*).—The live oak is one of the finest and most popular Evergreen shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

Price Wild Peach and Live Oak.
(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 | Medium | 3.00 | 30.00 | 250.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Standard | 5.00 | 50.00 | |
| 5 to 7 | Large | 7.50 | | |
| 7 to 9 | Extra Large | 10.00 | up | |

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. (Japanese Privet).—For a quick-growing, broad leaved, evergreen tree, especially in arid climates and where there is excessive lime and alkali in the soil, the Ligustrum Japonica fills a place no other shade tree does. As a shade tree, for specimens, or for borders or banking around buildings or in landscape effects this cannot be surpassed by any other tree or shrub. Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large, thick, glossy, elongated, curved leaves. White flowers in spring, followed by clusters of black berries.

LIGUSTRUM MACROPHYLLUM.—(*L. Macrophyllum*).—An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, green color turning to brownish green in Autumn. A most distinct and attractive variety. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

CAMPHOR. (*Cinnamomum Camphora*).—This tree ranks first as a shade tree for the lawn, and as an avenue or street tree. Also as a windbreak or hedge for screening off unsightly or objectionable buildings, streets, etc. It can also be sheared and used as a hedge. Holds form well. Has a dense green foliage, and grows to majestic form, size and appearance in a few years.

There are few sights more beautiful than Camphor in spring, with the wine and golden tones of the

new leaves standing out against the dark green background of the matured foliage.

As a Shade Tree—The Camphor will attain a height of from 60 to 80 feet, with a wide spread. Trees for this purpose should be trimmed to standards; not allowing the branches to come out less than 5 feet from the ground.

As Specimen Lawn Trees,—where they are planted as individual specimens and the tops are pruned back occasionally, they will naturally take a dense, bushy form.

As a Windbreak or Screen—they are quick growing and effective, when planted close together and not pruned. Small trees should be planted 20 inches apart; if larger size heavy bushy trees are planted they can be put in from 4 to 6 feet apart. For quick effect they should be planted closer.

As a Hedge—when planted to be trimmed, there is nothing that will be more beautiful or make a better all-year round hedge than the Camphor. When small plants are used they can be planted from 10 to 12 inches apart; if heavy bushy trees are used, by planting them from 18 to 30 inches apart, according to the size planted, they will make a very satisfactory hedge the first season. They can be trimmed fully as close as Privet hedges.

Camphor for Commercial Planting—is productive of Gum Camphor. Nowhere in the world does this tree grow with greater luxuriancy than along the Gulf Coast. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has for several years been conducting experiments, looking to the establishment of the Camphor Gum industry in the South. In Florida there has been several thousand acres planted to Camphor trees for this purpose. Up until lately the supply and output of Camphor Gum was controlled by the Japanese government. For commercial planting the trees are set from 4 to 8 feet apart in rows which are from 12 to 15 feet apart. As the leaves and small branches are what produce the greatest quantity of Camphor Gum, these rows are sheared several times each year with long mowing machine blades set at an angle of 45 degrees, thus keeping the rows or long hedges cut in an inverted "V" shape. These leaves and small branches are then gathered by machinery and distilled by a simple process, producing Camphor Gum in paying quantities.

ASH-EVERGREEN.—(*Fraxinus Rio Grande*).—A rapid-growing evergreen ash, which attains a height of fifty feet. Retains its leaves practically all year. It defoliates only with extreme freezing weather, and then soon comes out with new foliage. This is where it gets the "Evergreen" of its name. Has fine, symmetrical spreading top. When once established it endures drouths and extremes of temperature and always retains a beautiful, glossy-green appearance. Should be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States.

(Bare Rooted.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 | Small | \$0.75 | \$ 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 | Medium | 1.00 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Standard | 1.50 | 15.00 |
| 7 to 8 | Large | 2.50 | 22.00 |
| 8 to 10 | Extra Large | 7.50 | up |

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 4 to 5 | Medium | \$2.50 | \$25.00 | \$200.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Standard | 3.50 | 35.00 | 300.00 |
| 7 to 8 | Large | 5.00 | 50.00 | 400.00 |
| 8 to 10 | Extra Large | 7.50 | up | |

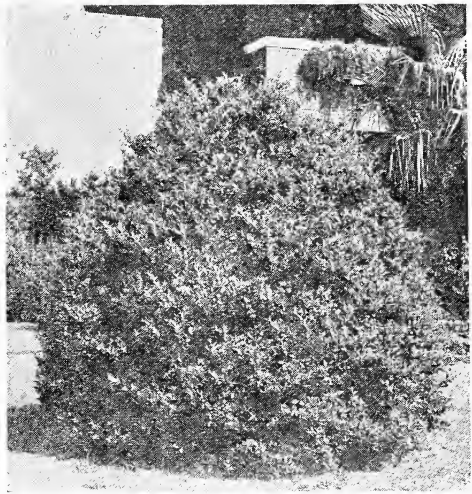
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—The queen of flowering, broad-leaved evergreen trees. Immense size. Well known throughout the South. Always beautiful from small trees. Extremely large, pure white flowers.

HOLLY.—(*Ilex Opaca*)—Native, well known American tree. Branches much in demand for Christmas decoration. Bears scarlet berries in winter. Evergreen. Leaves shiny green, with thorny points.

PRICES MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA; HOLLY

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|---------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1½ to 2 | Very small | \$1.50 | \$15.00 | |
| 2 to 3 | Small | 2.00 | 20.00 | \$180.00 |
| 3 to 4 | Medium | 3.00 | 30.00 | 250.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Standard | 5.00 | 50.00 | |
| 5 to 7 | Large | 7.50 | up | |



Wild Peach Or Cherry Laurel.

EUCALYPTUS.—(Australian Gum Tree).—The most rapid growing timber tree. Adapted for commercial and ornamental plantings. We have tested many varieties and selected a few of the most hardy for the Gulf Coast Country. We have tested all varieties and find the Rostrata and Rudis (Red Gums) the best for Gulf Coast planting.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.—(Australian Silk Oak).—A tall, rapid-growing tree which normally reaches 120 feet in height, but which, by cutting out the top when it has reached a good size, makes a spreading, fine top. The leaves are pinnate, of feathery, fern-like appearance, making very graceful and attractive young pot plants for decorative purposes. The tree is evergreen, very drouth-resistant and altogether well adapted to growing as street or lawn tree.

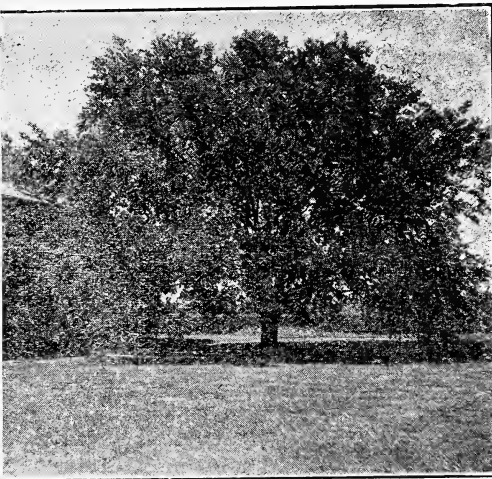
| | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| From Small Pots | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |
| 12 to 18 in. From Pots | .65 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 18 to 30 in. From Pots | 1.00 | 10.00 | |

Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size evergreen tree of very symmetrical spreading growth. The foliage is dark, rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the Loquat tree bears heavy crops of delicious, sprightly, sub-acid, plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

(Balled and Burlapped.)

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 | Two year Standard | \$3.50 | \$35.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Three year Large | 5.00 | up |



Live Oak (Evergreen).

CATALPA BUNGII.—This tree is formed by budding or grafting the Bungii top on Catalpa Speciosa stock or body. The Speciosa stock is straight, upright grower, while the Bungii forms a low, spreading, well rounded head, making a very attractive, round canopy topped shade tree. We recommend them for planting along wire fence lines and as soon as bodies are 3 or 4 inches in diameter stapling fence to them, making beds of live fence posts with beautiful umbrella shaped top over each post. The Bungii dwarfs the tree so they never get too large or sap the land far enough to be objectionable. The effect is striking and novel.



Bungii Catalpa.

(GRAFTED TWO AND THREE YEAR SHAPELY HEADS.)

| | Each | Doz. |
|---|---------|---------|
| 3 to 4 Inches in Caliper, Headed about 6 feet high..... | \$ 4.00 | \$40.00 |
| 4 to 5 Inches in Caliper, Headed about 6 feet high..... | 5.00 | 50.00 |
| 5 Inches up in Caliper, Headed from 5 to 7 feet high..... | 10.00 | up |

TEAS WEeping MULBERRY.—A creeping variety of the Russian type, which is top-worked on straight stems, 4 to 6 feet high, and ever after seeks the ground, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. The only weeping tree we have found adapted to this climate. Is very desirable for unique effect in Landscape plantings.

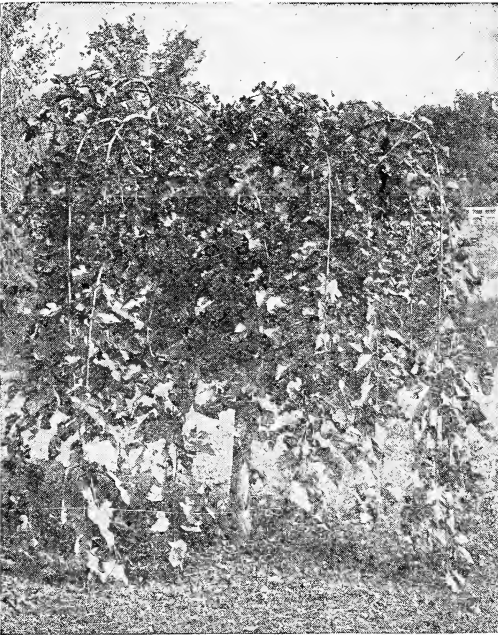
TEXAS UMBRELLA. (Meia azadarach umbra-culiformis).—A sub-variety of the China tree; but much better. Assumes a dense spreading head, resembling an immense umbrella; planted in groups of three or four they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer sun.

(GRAFTED TWO YEAR SHAPELY HEADS.)

| | Each | Doz. |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Top-worked about 5 feet high..... | 2.50 | 24.00 |
| Top-worked about 5½ feet high..... | 3.00 | 30.00 |
| Extra Fine Specimens | 5.00 | up |

PRICES TEXAS UMBRELLA.

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|--------|--------------------|------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 | Small | .60 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Medium | .80 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 5 to 6 | Standard | 1.25 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| 6 to 7 | Large | 2.00 | 20.00 | up |



Teas Weeping Mulberry.

LOMBARDY OR ITALIAN POPLAR. (P. Nigra).—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. The very best ornamental tree for high screening, lining driveways, etc. Invaluable in landscape work.

TALLOW TREE, OR CHINESE TALLOW. (Sapium sebiferum).—A small tree attaining 30 to 40 feet. Berries have an oil coating which is used in making candles in Asia. Nice lawn shade. We consider this a much better tree than the spreading Poplars.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|-------------------|------|-------|--------|
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .70 | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet..... | 1.00 | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 7 to 9 feet..... | 1.50 | 14.00 | 100.00 |
| 9 to 12 feet..... | 2.50 | 24.00 | |

(Balled and Burlapped stock offered at double the above prices.)

QUALITY Should be given first consideration in buying nursery stock. Griffing quality is well known.

Deciduous Shade Trees

DECIDUOUS CLASS.

The following well known deciduous shade trees should be used more or less in all plantings. Most of them are rapid growers. Some attain great size; others, which do not make such large trees, are more desirable where space is limited. The remarks following each will give a good idea of their best uses.

ASH. (Green).—Sturdy, upright, symmetrical, well rounded heads.

ASH. (American White).—Large, symmetrical, spreading tree.

BOX ELDER.—Popular small tree suitable for planting thickly.

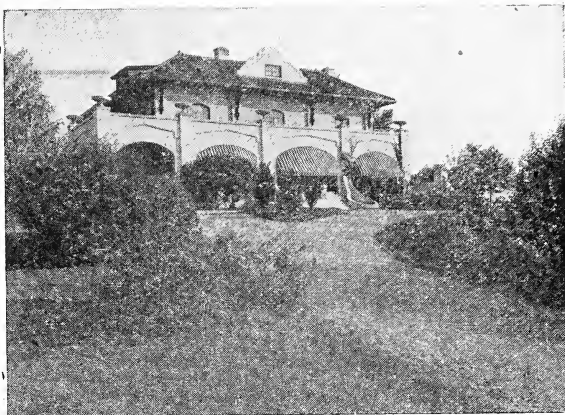
CATALPA SPECIOSA.—Tall, quick growing tree. Handsome when in bloom in spring.

JAPANESE VARNISH.—Green trunk, smooth, satiny, as if varnished. Large leaves. Rapid grower.

MAPLE. (Scarlet).—A fine maple for the South. Symmetrical. Vigorous.

MAPLE. (Sugar). T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

POPLAR. (Tulip).—Fine, tall growing, park or avenue tree.



Not an expensive planting, but effective.

POPLAR. (Carolina).—Well known street tree.

RED BUD.—Fine small growing tree producing abundance of reddish purple flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

SOAP TREE.—Handsome small tree. Fruit has properties of fine toilet soap.

SYCAMORE.—Well known avenue and shade tree. One of the best.

WEeping WILLOW.—The old favorite.

WATER OAK.—One of the best Southern oaks. Very thrifty. Nearly evergreen.

PIN OAK.—Well known throughout the South. Makes a very quick-growing well-shaped shade tree.

| | | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|-------------|--|-------|-------|--------|
| 5 to 7 ft. | Medium | 1.00 | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| 7 to 9 ft. | Standard | 1.50 | 12.00 | 100.00 |
| 9 to 12 ft. | Large, 2 to 2½ inch Caliper. | 2.00 | 15.00 | |
| 12 ft. up | Specimens, 2 to 2½ inch Caliper. | 5.00 | | |
| 12 ft. up | Specimens, 3 to 4 inch Caliper. | 7.50 | | |
| 12 ft. up | Specimens, 4 to 5 inch Caliper. | 12.50 | | |



Effects To Be Obtained In New Residence Sections By Street Plantings of Deciduous Shade Trees.

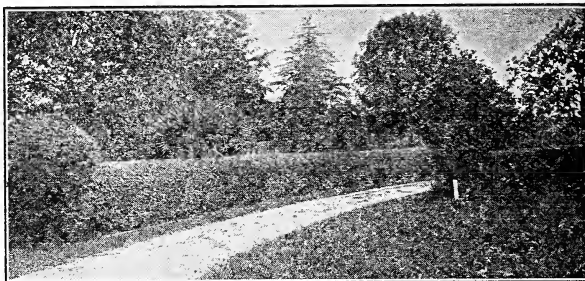
Hedge and Border Trees and Plants

Nothing adds so much to the yard or grounds as a well-kept hedge along walks or drives or informal borders for dividing grounds from other property or premises.

AMOUR RIVER PRIVET. (*Ligustrum amurense*).—This is the most popular and valuable hedge plant for the South. Is evergreen, very dense in growth, a rich dark green, very compact; grows and establishes a good hedge in one year. Very hardy and well adapted to general planting in the South.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly green leaves. Will grow and make a splendid hedge almost anywhere.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. (Japan Hardy Orange).—Far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive; and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. The plants require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until the wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor.



Amour River Privet Hedge.

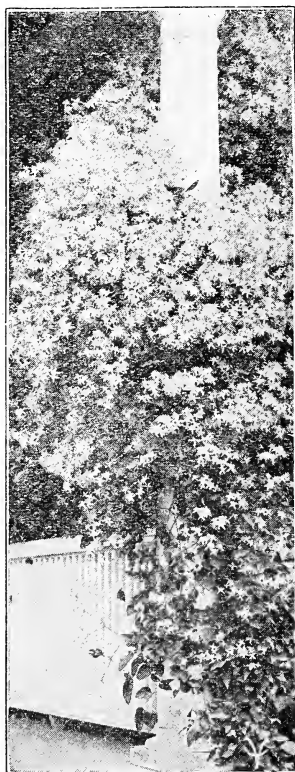
(AMOUR RIVER PRIVET, CALIFORNIA PRIVET, CITRUS TRIFOLIATA)

| | Doz. | 100 | 1000 |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|
| 18 to 24 inches Small 1 year plants | | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet Strong, 1 year plants | | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 3 to 4 Heavy, 1 & 2 year plants. | | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 4 to 6 Stocky, 2 year plants.... | 4.00 | 25.00 | |

CAMPHOR.—For the lower South and Gulf Coast section; there is no better evergreen hedge or border tree than the camphor. Holds foliage close to ground, and can be trimmed into any desired shape.

PRICE CAMPHOR TREES, HEDGE SIZES BAL-LED AND BURLAPPED.

| | Doz. | 100 |
|-------------------------|------|------------|
| 2 to 3 ft. Heavy Clumps | | 6.00 45.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. Heavy Clumps | | 7.00 55.00 |



Star Jasmine.

Vines and Creepers

BOUGAINVILLEA. (Japanese Paper Flower).—Vigorous woody vine. Magneta colored blooms borne in profusion.

IVY, BOSTON. (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).—The most popular and satisfactory creeper for general Southern planting; is evergreen, glossy and very compact in growth.

IVY, ENGLISH. (*Hedera helix*).—Shiny evergreen leaves; clings to any smooth surface without support. Very vigorous grower.

ROSA DE MONTANA. (*Antynous Loplecus*).—Rapid-growing vine, producing great sprays of exquisite bright pink blooms all summer and fall.

FICUS REPENS. (Rubber Climbing).—The most perfect creeper known. Its creeping and clinging tendencies are greater than in any other known plant. Has small round or oval glossy leaves, short stems. A very tenacious and beautiful climber for covering any kind of walls. Will climb anything.

STAR OR CONFEDERATE JASMINE. (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*).—Strong-growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters.

PRICES OF ABOVE NOW IN POTS.

| | Each | Dozen |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| From Small Pots, Medium | .35 | 3.50 |
| From 4 and 5 inch Pots, Standard | .75 | 7.50 |
| From Large Pots, Large | 1.25 up | |

HONEYSUCKLES. (*Lonicera*).—One of the best and most reliable evergreen, hardy groups of flowering vines.

GOLDEN NETTED. (*Lonicera auera reticula*).—Leaves green netted with golden yellow. Flowers creamy white.

HALLS JAPAN. (*Lonicera japonica*).—Leaves green, a rapid grower, flowers plentiful and fragrant.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA CREEPER. (*Ampelopsis englemanni*).—Has finer cut leaves than the old variety, very attractive evergreen climber.

TRUMPET VINES.—Old favorites, well known by all. Colors yellow, orange, red and blue.

WISTARIA.—The ever-popular hardy vine for pergolas and porches. Long drooping clusters of fragrant purplish blooms.

PRICES FOR ABOVE IN FIELD-GROWN VINES.

| Class | Each | Doz. |
|--|------|----------|
| One and two year Strong Vines..... | .50 | 5.00 |
| Two and three year Extra Strong Vines..... | 1.00 | 10.00 up |

Send for Bulletin No. 56, Landscaping the Home.

Griffing Nurseries

Bamboo, Ornamental Grasses

BAMBOO—is a most serviceable and satisfactory windbreak plant. Makes a solid impenetrable wall 5 to 40 feet high. We offer non-suckering varieties.

BAMBOO ARGENTEA.—Japanese; attains 40 feet in height. Very attractive and striking. No objectionable runners.

BAMBOO ARGENTEA-STRIATA.—Same as Argentea, except that leaves are beautifully striped green and white. Strong grower and hardy.

BAMBOO FALCATA.—Height 6 to 10 feet; fine leaves; very desirable where small growing species is preferred.

BAMBOO VERTICILLATA.—Canes striped yellow. Rank grower, 20 to 25 feet. Makes fine clumps, very hardy, one of the best for windbreaks.

DESMODIUM PURPLE OR JAPAN BUSH CLOVER. (*Lespedeza sieboldi*).—A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly. Fine for hedges or specimens. Almost constantly in bloom. Purple blossoms.

DESMODIUM WHITE. (*Lespedeza Japonica*).—White variety similar to above.

EULALIA. (*Miscanthus*).—Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties:

E. UNIVITTATA.—Dark solid green leaves.

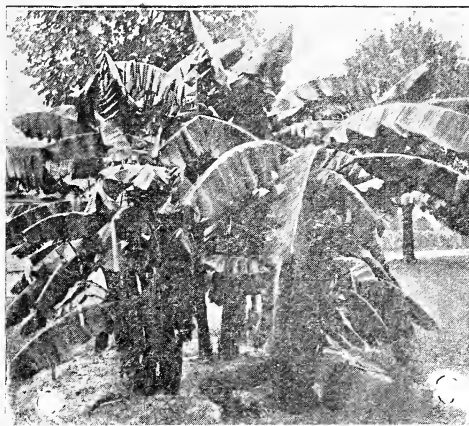
E. VARIEGATA.—White striping, lengthwise of the leaves.

E. ZEBRINA.—White or golden striping across leaves.

LEMON GRASS.—A small growing ornamental grass, desirable for specimens; dark green and variegated.

PAMPAS GRASS. (*Gynerium argenteum*).—The finest of all tall plume grasses. Attains 10 to 20 feet, topped with beautiful plumes.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Medium Clumps | .50 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Large Clumps | 1.00 | 10.00 | 70.00 |
| Extra Large Stools | 2.00 to 5.00 | each | |



Bananas As Planted For Ornamental Effect.

The Banana

Few people realize the extent to which the Banana can be grown throughout the lower South. While the leaves are killed by the first frost, it takes a severe freeze to kill the stalk. In sections where there is danger of freezing sufficient to kill the stalk, by taking up the bulb and stalk, or trunk, of the Banana, and burying them, covering the stalks first with leaves and then with earth before the killing freeze, and planting out again in the spring. There is no foliage that has as good tropical effect either in landscape grouping or for specimen clumps.

| | Each | Doz. |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| 2 to 3 feet Stalks or Bulbs | .45 | 3.50 |
| 3 to 5 feet Stalks or Bulbs | .75 | 7.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet Stalks or Bulbs | 1.50 | 10.00 |

Cannas

We have among our cannas some of the newer sorts, and sell them in assorted mixed groups only.

| | Doz. | 100 |
|---|------|-------|
| Strong Bulbs | .50 | 4.00 |
| Started Plants (Several leaves) | 2.00 | 15.00 |

SPINELESS CACTUS.—A unique and attractive plant of great value as stock food. The variety we offer stands zero weather. Burbanks varieties froze out last winter in the coast country.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Leaf Cuttings | .40 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| Rooted plants | 1.00 | 10.00 | 80.00 |



Note How the Cannas Have Been Used in This Screen Planting.

Griffing's Roses

**Unexcelled For Their Rare
Beauty, Fragrance and
Productiveness.**

Griffing's Roses are known throughout the southern states for their high quality and productiveness. Every one of our rose bushes is field grown on low budded, non-sprouting stalks and are varieties especially adapted to the coast country. In quality, productiveness, and rare beauty, they can not be compared with cheap hothouse or California grown plants.

It will pay you in the long run to plant our roses. You will always have strong and healthy plants, blooming in profusion.

CLASSIFICATION—Roses are descended from several distinct classes or families and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (B. K.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.)—Large, full, beautiful red, upright, strong grower on heavy land.

BABY RAMBLER (P.)—Crimson Rambler in dwarf form. Clear, brilliant ruby red. Hardy and healthy, attaining a height of 20 inches, blooming in profuse clusters until frost.

BLACK PRINCE (H. P.)—Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black. Upright, strong growth.

BURBANK (Bour.)—Splendid symmetrically formed cherry colored blooms. Good grower and very free bloomer. Upright, bushy top.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY (H. T.)—Large, full, double blossoms of most delicate pink, shading deeper in center. Very fragrant. Borne on heavy, upright, stiff stems.

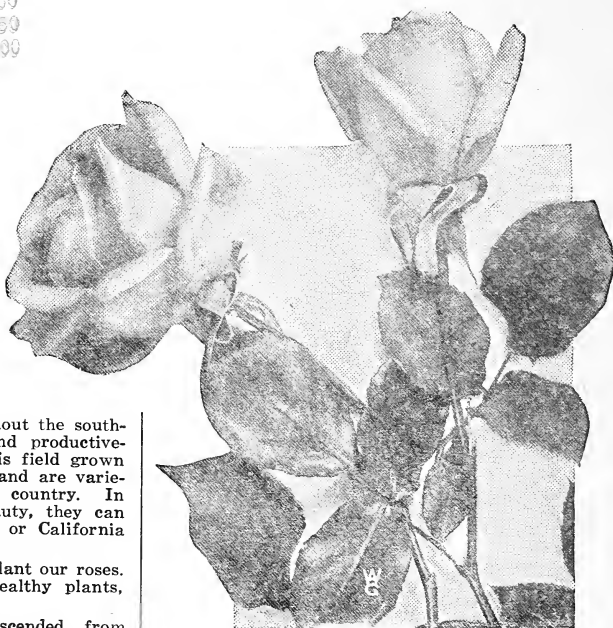
CLARA WATSON (H. T.)—Pearly-white center, tinted with pale rosy-peach; a free and continuous bloomer of good habit.

CL. DEVONIENSIS (Cl. T.)—Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.

CL. BRIDESMAID (Cl. T.)—Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.)—Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance, borne on long, stiff stems like forced roses. A strong climber, good bloomer.

CL. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Cl. T.)—Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.



Radiance.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT (T.)—One of the best all-round ever introduced. Healthy grower. In constant bloom all the year. Beautiful cup shaped blooms of delicate bright shell pink. Large spreading growth.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. P.)—Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped formed buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.

EUGENE E. MARLITT (B.)—Rich, glowing carmine with scarlet tones; non-fading; fragrant; free-blooming, vigorous, healthy and hardy.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H. P.)—One of the purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

GENERAL McARTHUR (H. T.)—Brilliant scarlet, large and double, borne on good stems. A strong upright grower and free bloomer.

HELEN GOULD (H. T.)—Beautiful rosy crimson roses of splendid form and texture. Long, pointed buds lasting well after cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H. T.)—Called the Giant Pink from Holland. Of distinctive merit, being an extremely strong grower, one of the strongest of the Hybrid Tea class, blooming as it does with the greatest freedom, the buds carried on long, stiff, erect stems, of the very largest size imaginable to obtain in a rose bloom and still retain its perfect formation. Very fragrant. Color, clear imperial pink. This rose has produced a sensation wherever grown.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.)—Pure white. Freest bloomer and best all-round rose. A general favorite. Small, upright.

KILLARNEY (PINK) (H. T.)—The popular Irish rose. Semi-double, with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H. T.)—Same habit of growth and free blooming qualities as its parent the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.

KILLARNEY (WHITE) (H. T.)—Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent the Killarney, only petals are pure white.

LA DETROIT (H. T.)—Shell-pink, shading to soft rose. A beauty.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.)—It has long, willowy stems that are in no sense weak, as the buds are held upright; has a long, slender, pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow. Always an even, deep, intense golden yellow.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.)—Delicate, silvery pink roses of good substance. Splendid buds borne on good, stiff stems. Good also when open. Medium upright habit.

MADAME JENNY GUILLEMOT (Pernet-Ducher, 1905) (H. T.)—Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings; buds long and pointed; petals and blooms immense. A very beautiful upright grower and free brancher.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ (T.)—Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duc.ess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty, cup shaped blooms of silvery white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer.

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (H. T.)—Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAD. LOMBARD (T.)—Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden is complete without them. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAMAN COCHET (Pink) (T.)—Rosy pink shading to silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size and opening into full, double bloom of marked fragrance. Medium spreading grower.

WHITE MAMAN CACHET (T.)—Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the pink Cochet and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shading of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

MARECHAL NIEL (YELLOW) (Cl. N.)—The grand old southern favorite with a fragrance equalled by none. Full, double, golden yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at their door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

MARIE VON HOUTTE (T.)—One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary yellow shading to creamy white with edges tinted pale rose. Strong sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.

METEOR (H. T.)—Rich, dark velvety crimson shading to maroon. Vigorous grower and good bloomer. Low, spreading habit.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H. T.)—Strong rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer and worthy a place in every garden.

MRS. DUDLEY CROSS (H. T.)—Beautiful creamy white with delicate edging of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy yellow. Full double blooms. Finely formed buds. Strong vigorous grower. Good bloomer. Spreading habit. Thornless.

OPHELIA (H. T.)—Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, and of perfect shape; of excellent habit, the flowers standing up well on long, stiff stems and produced in great profusion. Excellent for forcing and a fine decorative variety. Growth vigorous. Certainly a glorious Rose.



Sunburst.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.)—Largest rose known. Even surpassing hot house grown American Beauties. Deep, rosy pink, full double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer. We can conscientiously recommend this as the best all-round rose grown.

PERLE DES JARDINS (T.)—Clear, golden-yellow; rich and beautiful; flowers large, globular in form; richly perfumed.

PRESIDENT TAFT (H. T.)—Shell-pink of distinctive color; beautiful globular form; handsome foliage.

RADIANCE (H. T.)—Rosy carmine reverse of petals, beautiful silver tint, large, full, fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, long, stiff stems. This is one of the best we have seen in the South. Keeps well cut.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (Cl. T.)—Bright, cherry red. Fine buds opening into large, fine blooms, delicately scented. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacqueminot and perpetuating that variety's best qualities. A vigorous climber and good bloomer.

SUNBURST (H. T.)—One of the most popular of the newer roses. Long, pointed buds of richest, coppery yellow, shading to golden yellow. A dream in intense colorings. The most popular rose introduced in recent years. Medium, spreading.

WELLESLEY (H. T.)—Bright clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; tall, stiff canes; vigorous, healthy and free.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.)—One of purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

WHITE LA FRANCE (H. T.)—Large and finely formed buds and blooms having broad petals of silvery white with very delicate pink shadings. A fragrant, free and continuous bloomer.

WINNIE DAVIS (T.)—Soft apricot pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall spreading habit.

Orange Trees

**PLANT MORE SATSUMAS
THEY ARE DELICIOUS**

Texas has two distinct Citrus growing sections, one of which may be called the "Humid" and the other the "Semi-arid." The Humid territory would be that territory north of Corpus Christi and Louisiana, from 40 to 60 miles back from the coast, and citrus trees in this territory should be budded on the Citrus Trifoliata root. The Semi-arid territory would include the territory south and west of Corpus Christi, which requires a different root to bud on (the Sour Orange Root) and is better adapted to growing certain varieties of Grapefruit and ordinary Round Florida and California Oranges and Tangerine Oranges.

PRUNING CITRUS.

30 to 40% of the top growth should be removed before digging, unless especially requested to the contrary.



Three Year Improved Orange.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Our stock of Citrus trees is mostly stake trained, grown in sandy lands and has fine root system.

Since Grapefruit, Lemons and other varieties of Oranges froze out in East Texas, we offer only the Satsuma this year.

Satsuma Orange

Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, with a peculiar agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

The great early market orange for the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas. The Satsuma has all of the good qualities of the best California and Florida oranges, and in addition it begins bearing very young and is the most prolific of all varieties, and sells at the highest prices.

SATSUMA IS THE HARDEST ORANGE KNOWN.—There is no risk in growing Satsuma on Citrus Trifoliata along the Gulf Coast. You need never lose a crop; fruit is shipped before danger of freeze and the chance of losing trees is not great. This orange begins bearing the second year after planting and becomes a profitable crop the third year thereafter.

THE IDEAL ORANGE TO EAT.—The loose, tender rind or skin and the loosely adhering segments, enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers; an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc. It is also an ideal orange for banquets and informal receptions, as they can be served whole and eaten with more comfort and in a more dignified and cleanly manner than any fruit grown.

ROOT STOCKS ON WHICH TO BUD SATSUMA ORANGES.—It is important to select the stock or roots Citrus trees are budded on in order to meet the requirements of the soil, climate and variety.

The Satsuma Orange does not do well on any other root except the CITRUS TRIFOLIATA, and this stock does not thrive on the alluvial irrigated lands of extreme South Texas and Northern Mexico. We therefore bud the Satsuma only on Citrus Trifoliata roots, and do not recommend them for

planting farther south than the Corpus Christi section.

| Feet | Caliper | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------|----------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 | 3/8 to 1/2-in. | Medium | \$.75 | \$6.50 | \$60.00 |
| 4 to 5 | 1/2 to 5/8-in. | Standard | 1.00 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 5 to 7 | 5/8 to 3/4-in. | Heavy | 1.50 | 15.00 | 135.00 |
| 2 year | 3/4-in up | Specimens | 2.50 | 25.00 | |

(Taken up balled and burlapped, for double the above prices.)

Improved Satsuma

OONSHIU ORANGE.

We have been keeping close records on bud-selection of various Satsuma Trees and have found a great difference in the so-called Satsuma; in its bearing qualities and hardiness. One selection has developed superior qualities over others, so we have particularly selected one that we have propagated a few hundred trees from and are offering it for those who want something that has superior quality and quick results.

"SPECIMENS" BALLED AND BURLAPPED.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 feet | 5/8 inch Caliper | \$5.00 | \$50.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet | 1 inch Caliper | 7.50 | up |

Kumquat

You will appreciate the value of the Kumquat only when you have had the privilege of enjoying a liberal portion of Kumquat preserves, Kumquat marmalade or Kumquat jelly; served with hot biscuit—a food fit for the gods. Trees are enormous bearers and never miss a crop. Has good market value. Largely used for table decorations.

STANDARD VARIETIES: Nagami, Marumi.

MARUMI.—Quite small, but a very prolific bearer. The spiciest and most pleasant flavored variety. Unexcelled for seasoning preserves, pickles, jellies and culinary products.

NAGAMI.—Very large, deep golden yellow; a wonderful bearer; ripens in November, but holds its fruit all winter. Oval-oblong, rich, vinous and spicy. Excellent for preserves.

PRICE.

KUMQUATS—STANDARD VARIETIES.

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 to 1 1/2 | Light | \$0.60 | \$6.00 |
| 1 1/2 to 2 | Medium | .85 | 8.50 |
| 2 to 3 | Bushy | 1.10 | |

(Taken up Balled and Burlapped for double the above prices.)

KUMQUAT—SPECIAL NEIWA.

NEIWA. (Kumquat).—A new variety recently introduced; fruit large, round, golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp juicy, sprightly and fine flavor; hardy and much more prolific than either of the other varieties; makes a more compact and round head. Every planter along the Gulf Coast should have a few of them; the best of the Kumquat famiy.

(Offered Balled and Burlapped Only.)

| Feet | Class | Each |
|---------|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ | Light | \$1.50 |
| 1½ to 2 | Medium | 2.00 |
| 2 to 3 | Bushy | 3.50 |



Satsuma Orange Grove.

Peaches

EVERY HOME GARDEN SHOULD CONTAIN PEACH AND OTHER FRUIT TREES. IT IS YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY TO PLANT FRUIT TREES NOW.

THE LEADING FRUIT OF THE SOUTH.—

Viewed from either the standpoint of the commercial orchardist, the farmer or for the home, the peach ranks first. If the right varieties are selected for the locality it succeeds over wider range of territory and soil conditions than any other fruit. As a market fruit for either local or for distant markets, it surpasses almost all other fruits in popularity and quantity consumed.

HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS.—Every farmer and every home owner with space for a few trees should first plant for the home, and if space will permit, enough for local markets. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay. A few dozen trees will not only provide all the fruit the family can consume, but enough to sell to neighbors and to buy all of the sugar and pay the expenses of canning enough fruit to keep the table supplied the year round. The canning and preserving of peaches with one of the small home canning outfits now on the market, is simple and easy.

PEACHES ON MARIANNA PLUM ROOTS.

To meet the demand for Peach trees which will resist "Nematode" (the insect which causes Root Knot Disease, the direct cause of the short life of Peaches and Plums), and to provide stock which will thrive and give good results on land so wet that Peaches on Peach Roots will not grow at all, we are growing a stock of leading varieties on Marianna Plum stock (the non-suckering from roots Plum stock). These will give good results where Peaches on Peach Root are a certain failure.

PEACHES ON PEACH ROOT.

We grow our Peaches on high, cut-over pine lands, with good clay subsoil, on the native seedling roots, making our trees especially adapted to the Southern Coast soils.

VARIETIES AND DATE OF RIPENING.

Angel.—June 20th.
 Carman.—June 15th to July.
 Elberta.—July 10th.
 Gibbons October.—October 1st.
 Hall's Yellow.—June.
 Hiley.—June 20th to July 5th.
 Honey.—June 5th to 20th.
 Imperial.—June 25th.
 Jewell.—May 15th to 30th.
 Luttichau.—May 25th to June 10th.
 Onderdonk.—Last of July.
 Pallas.—June 20th to 30th.
 Waldo.—June 1st.

CLING-STONES.

Cabler's Indian.—July to August.
 Greensboro.—June 1st.
 Griffings' No. 4.—June 25th to July 10th.
 Howard.—May 5th to 15th.
 Heath Cling.—September.
 Mamie Ross.—June 1st.
 Nix's Late.—September.
 Stanley.—June 20th.
 May Flower.—Early June.

PEACHES BUDDED ON PLUM OR PEACH ROOTS.

| | | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|-------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet | Small | \$0.65 | \$6.50 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet | Medium | .80 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 4 to 6 feet | Large | 1.00 | 10.00 | |

GRIFFING'S SERVICE BULLETIN NO. 71.

Peaches, Plums, Pears, Grapes,
 Persimmons, etc.

Treating on Adaptability for the South.
 Free to our patrons.

Plums

WE ADVISE YOUR PLANTING EARLY. TREES THEN GET A GOOD START AS SOON AS WINTER IS OVER.

Plums are becoming more popular each year and more widely planted. The tree thrives over a very wide area and fruits admirably in soil where peach is grown. The same character of cultivation, pruning, and care as peach should be followed.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter for poultry.

AMERICA.—Large, globular, yellow, changing to red, vigorous, productive cling. One of Burbank's best creations. June-July.

ABUNDANCE.—Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

BURBANK.—Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

EXCELSIOR.—Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripens in May.

FLORIDA.—A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish yellow; overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general southern planting. June.

KELSEY.—The largest plum grown, heart shaped; greenish yellow, spotted with reddish purple. Fresh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.

MCCARTNEY.—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower south.

HAPPINESS.—Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 10th to 20th.

PRUNIS PISSARDII

SEE PAGE 17 FOR PRICE

RED JUNE.—Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

STUMPE OR HOWE.—Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower south. Ripe in May.

TERRELL.—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

WICKSON.—Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber-yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.

Budded on Plum Root

| | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2 to 3 feet Small | \$0.65 | \$ 6.50 | \$50.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet Medium | .80 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet Large | 1.00 | 10.00 | 85.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet Extra large | 1.30 | 13.00 | |

JUJUBE. (Chinese Date Plum).—Handsome tree bearing edible fruit resembling date. Very prolific

| | Each |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Medium size trees | .50 |
| Large size trees | 1.00 |

Apples

Only a few of the summer and fall apples can be recommended for the lower South, but for home consumption the varieties we list will give good results.



Terrell Plum.

Maiden Blush.—Large, pale yellow, shaded red, September.

Jennings' Florida.—Originated in Florida. Large, yellowish-green. Splendid cooking apple. Early.

Red Astrachan.—Large, red, good, June.

Red June.—Medium, bright red, good quality. June.

Transcendent Crab.—Yellow, striped red, prolific.

PRICES OF STANDARD APPLES.

| | | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet Medium | | \$0.50 | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet Standard | | .75 | 7.50 | |

SPECIAL APPLES.

These have been giving wonderful results and we are pleased to be able to recommend them.

MASON.—Originating in Southern Texas. Has produced 14 successive crops. Greenish yellow covered with red and yellow specks. Ripens in July.

DAY.—Originating in Mississippi; received third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition. Medium size; red striped on one side, and yellow transparent on the other. Ripens in June.

SPECIAL PRICES OF MASON AND DAY.

| | | Each | Dozen |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet Medium | | \$0.75 | \$ 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet Standard | | 1.00 | 10.00 |

Pears

BLIGHT PROOF VARIETIES.

Everyone should have a few pear trees. They are unsurpassed for preserves and canning.

By gathering green and placed in dark place will soften up deliciously.

Garber.—August and September.

Dixie.—The best pear—August.

Keiffer.—September and October.

Sand Pear.—July and August.

| | | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 feet Medium | | \$0.50 | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet Standard | | .75 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet Large | | 1.00 | 10.00 | |

Figs

No fruit is more valuable in the South than the fig. They should be planted at every kitchen door or around outbuildings, as they grow especially well when roots may run under buildings. A few trees of well selected varieties will supply fresh table figs from May till late fall.

Marketing Figs

Fresh figs on the markets for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale and when properly picked and packed, can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the South. Plantings should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart and in rows 15 to 18 feet.

The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intense cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending the producing period.

Preserved figs are becoming one of the most popular desert fruits in hotels, cafes, dining cars and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Get Bulletin No. 76, The Fig—its Cultivation and Uses.

Description of Figs

BROWN TURKEY.—Medium to large; yellowish-brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality, borne on long stems allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity, preventing souring in rainy weather.

BRUNSWICK.—Very large, purplish black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripens throughout the season; productive. Free grower.

CELESTIAL.—Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the Coast Country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.

GREEN ISCHIA.—Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest and most prolific.

LEMON.—Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.

MAGNOLIA.—Large sized, light colored, handsome fruit. Vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for preserving, this variety being one of the favorites with Texas planters for commercial growing.



Brunswick Figs.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—Along the Gulf Coast it has not been planted very extensively; only an occasional tree of the true White Adriatic is found. Wherever it has been planted it adapts itself more readily to a wider range of soil, climatic conditions, etc., than any other variety.

The fruit is of medium size, roundish, with a medium neck. The skin is very thick, greenish in shade, turning to yellow when ripe. The pulp is of a white color with violet streaks; ripens in mid-season. Large trees of this variety stood the cold as far north as Shreveport, La. We know of a White Adriatic Fig Tree at Shreveport which is 45 years old.

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|---------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1½ to 2 | Small | \$0.30 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |
| 2 to 3 | Medium | .40 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| 3 to 4 | Standard | .50 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Large | .60 | 6.00 | 50.00 |

Persimmons

The Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower south. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grapefruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cowpeas, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for

hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

Almost every one thinks of a Persimmon as a joke, judging from astringency in the old native and green ones, and that they have to have a frost before they can be eaten. A big mistake—the Japanese varieties ripen themselves and there is no fruit so delicious, and every home should have one-half dozen or more ripen at different seasons about their homes. Commercially, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has a preparation to ripen them.

GAILLEY.—The Pollinating variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

HACHEYA.—Very large, oblong, Conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.

HYAKUME.—Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblate flattened at the ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

OKAME.—Large, usually oblate; dark red and attractive. Yellow flesh. A few seeds. Very vigorous, sturdy; lives to very old age.

TRIUMPH.—Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties.

TANE NASHI.—The best known and most popular variety in general. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

TSURU.—Long pointed variety. Bright-red; flesh orange-color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific.

YEDDO-ICHI.—Roundish oblate, size large, color dark-red; flesh dark brown, almost purple around the seed. Good to eat while still hard.

YEMON.—Large, tomato-shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish generally seedless, quality good.

ZENGI.—Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark-meated class being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen |
|--------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| 3 to 4 | Medium | .60 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Standard | .75 | 6.50 |
| 5 to 7 | Large | 1.00 | 10.00 |
| 2 year | Extra large | 1.50 | |

Mulberries

For shade in back yards or lots and in poultry runs, the mulberry is the best tree we know. The fruit will feed chickens or pigs for months. Mulberry trees thrive in any location.

SILKWORM MULBERRY. (*Morus multicaulis*).—Vigorous grower. Well adapted along coast. Good shade.

HICKS EVERBEARING.—Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually; splendid hog and poultry feed. A few trees will feed a number of hogs for a period of eight to ten weeks.

MERRITT.—The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Rank grower, bears early. The best variety in this list. Ripe in April, giving poultry and hog feed during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.

NEW AMERICAN.—A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing large, black fruit.

RUSSIAN.—A favorite; ripens in May; bears young. Berries nearly black. Entirely hardy.

STUBBS.—Large, black, vinous, good quality. A very superior fruit. Tree vigorous and handsome.

| Feet | Class | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|--------|--------------------|------|-------|-------|
| 3 to 4 | Medium | .50 | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Standard | .75 | 7.50 | |
| 5 to 7 | Large | 1.00 | 10.00 | |

Blackberries and Dewberries

The prairies and woodlands of the lower South are the native home of the Dewberry and Blackberry. There is no place in the world where they are more productive or the quality better.

The improved cultivated varieties offered here are the choicest of their kind and a few canes will give you many dishes of choice fruit during season and a nice surplus for canning, preserves and jam. There is a nice profit in growing these improved berries for your local market.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY.—Vigorous, drooping thorny, productive. A valuable market berry.

MACDONALD BLACKBERRY.—Hybrid between blackberry and dewberry. Large, good quality, very productive.

SNYDER BLACKBERRY.—Large, very prolific.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—Large, black. Prolific.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY.—Large, acid, vigorous, Prolific.

HAUPTBERRY.—Possibly the most productive berry in cultivation. Very large and of very fine quality.

| | Doz. | 100 | 1000 |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 year, field grown | 2.00 | 10.00 | 60.00 |
| 2 year, strong field grown | 3.00 | 15.00 | 90.00 |



Japanese Persimmons And Its Worst Enemy.

Grapes

Grapes reach their highest perfection in the greater part of the south and all the bunch or trellis varieties ripen fruit quite early, when the market is bare and prices are high. Nothing need be said of their value for home use.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE. (*Vitis Rotundifolia*).—Scuppernon family. Native southern type. A popular grape on all southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the south. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high.

EDEN.—Large, black; delicate flavor; large cluster; early bearer. Fine quality, productive, free from disease.

JAMES.—Very large, purplish-black. Rich, sweet, juicy.

LABAMA.—Large black berries; vigorous. Prolific.

MALE MUSCADINE.—To pollinate the blossoms of bearing vines; should be one to each six bearing vines.

SAN ALBA.—Large cluster, yellow-white. Thin skin, flesh melting, juicy, fine quality. September.

WHITE SCUPPERNONG.—Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. Vines produce abundantly.

THOMAS.—Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality.

Trellis or Bunch Grapes

The most generally planted and popular type. Vines should be planted in rows 10 feet apart with vines 8 feet apart in rows. The vines should be trained to a small post or on trellises and severely pruned each spring.

AGAWAM.—Strong grower, large bunch, dark, reddish-brown. Good quality.

AMERICA.—Strong growth; conical cluster. Medium size, black. Tender, juicy, melting. A good market and wine grape. Good for arbor.

CARMAN.—Vigorous, free from disease; prolific; large cluster. Berry medium size, black, firm, tender, fine quality.

CHAMPION.—Large, black, tender, rich. Best of jelly grapes.

CONCORD.—Blue-black, an old favorite.

NIAGARA.—White, large, showy, good market variety.

SALEM.—Bunch and berry large; round, coppery-red, tender, juicy, sweet, good quality. Early market.

HERBEMONT.—Bunch large, long, shouldered and compact; berries small, black, sweet, juicy, highly flavored. Fine wine Grape.

PRICES ALL VARIETIES OF GRAPES:

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| 1 year, strong vines | .35 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 2 year, strong vines | .50 | 5.00 | 50.00 |

Improved Paper Shell Pecans



Pecan Row Dividing Fruit Orchard And Ornamental Grounds.

The growing of the improved varieties of paper-shell pecans gradually developed until it has become one of the South's most important agricultural pursuits. The long-headed business man or farmer of eight to twelve years ago, who planted a grove of paper-shell pecans and cared for it, has had the pleasure of refusing \$1,000.00 or more per acre for his grove, because it produces a revenue many times the interest on this amount.

UTILIZE THE WASTE SPACE ON THE FARM

Pecan trees of improved paper-shell varieties planted along the roadside, avenues, drives, fence lines and around barns and outbuildings, will not only add a distinctiveness and character to your farm, but will in a few years yield a revenue in nuts sufficient to pay your taxes, pay for insurance on your buildings and keep buildings and fences painted and in repair besides a liberal amount for Christmas sundries.

All for the cost of a few trees and the keeping of the waste spaces cleaned and in order as they should be on well-kept farms.

Pecans are a safe investment.

PECANS ARE HIGHEST RANK AND HIGHEST PRICED NUTS IN THE WORLD.

The improved paper-shell pecan nuts hold first place and command the highest price of all the world's nuts. Pecan nuts are in demand constantly at good prices for culinary purposes and for making of candies, etc. Nuts are gradually taking the place of meats in the staple daily diet of the world's people. In this the pecan will assume first place, because it is the richest in nutriment of all the nuts.

THE PECAN IS AN EXCELLENT SHADE TREE.

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant along your fence lines, roadsides in and around your barnyard, hog lots and garden, in addition to solid plantings of orchards.

Trees should be planted at a distance of 45x60 feet apart, requiring about 18 trees per acre. At this distance other crops may be successfully and profitably cultivated between the rows of pecans without detriment or injury to the trees. The cultivation

of other crops actually benefits the pecan trees and reduces the expense of upkeep to a minimum. We recommend the cultivation of corn, cotton and vegetable crops between the rows.

A SURE, SAFE AND SUBSTANTIAL INCOME

for the young or middle-aged man or woman can be more quickly established in pecan growing than any other business in which they may engage. In pecan growing you are offered your greatest opportunity, if you are not firmly established, the pecan offers a safe, profitable investment for your surplus money.

THE KIND OF PECANS WE OFFER YOU.

We have been closely identified with the development of the improved paper-shell pecan industry since its first inception, and have originated, introduced and disseminated several choice varieties. We are owners of some of the South's largest bearing and young pecan groves.

GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED GRIFFING BROTHERS

at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition (1907) for the sixteen best varieties of pecans. This award of merit officially acknowledged us as the then leaders of the world in pecan growing. From these sixteen varieties were developed, improved and propagated, the peerless collection of pecan trees we offer today.

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Griffing Brothers were awarded eight out of eleven possible first premiums for improved pecans at the last meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Houston, Texas, November, 1913. The National Nut Growers' Association is the highest tribunal on nuts in the world. Prizes were awarded the following varieties: Bradley, Curtis, President, Schley and Stuart.

THE TWO HIGHEST TRIBUTES

ever paid to a grower of pecans have been bestowed on us.

Our thirty years experience in pecan growing has been condensed into a small bulletin which may be had for the asking.

FREE—SPECIAL BOOK ON PECAN—FREE

BULLETIN NO. 66.

We issue a special book of 32 pages devoted entirely to the growing and marketing of Pecans. We will be glad to send you this book free if you are interested in pecans. We are pioneers in pecan growing.

Pecans—Continued

ALLEY.—Symmetrical, strong grower; nuts of medium size; cracking quality good, shells medium to thin; plump kernel; well flavored.

CURTIS.—Tree vigorous, open growth; bears at an early age; very prolific, shell thin, cracking quality exceptionally good. Kernel plump and richest in quality of any pecan generally planted.

BRADLEY.—See Specials inside back cover.

BIG Z.—See Specials inside back cover.

DELMAS.—Size large; an excellent nut, plump kernel, thin shell, cracks easily; quality good; flavor excellent; vigorous grower.

DAISY.—Texas origin; a rapid grower and productive; size medium; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality rich; flavor good.

FROTCHER.—One of the oldest and best known varieties; attractive in appearance; remarkably thin shell; splendid cracking qualities.

KRAKEZY.—See Specials inside back cover.

MONEY-MAKER.—One of the best early varieties. It combines early maturity and heavy production. Nuts uniform in size.

NELSON.—A very large and attractive nut; tree vigorous grower; bears in clusters; good flavor.

PABST.—Sturdy, thrifty grower; highly productive; nuts very large; fair quality. Well adapted to Coast Sections.

PRESIDENT.—The parent tree began to bear six years after planting and the yield has increased until it now produces 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. The nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong, slightly compressed with a sharply pointed base; light yellowish-brown; size large; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

RUSSELL.—A medium or large sized nut, oval and pointed; grayish brown, with numerous small, purplish black markings. Shell thin, of excellent cracking quality; kernel plump and of good quality.

SCHLEY.—One of the best known varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, flavor and appearance.

STUART.—Attractive, symmetrical growth, very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; very good quality. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

SUCCESS.—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; One of Our 2 to 3 Inch Speciman Pecan kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good. Trees. Note Fine Root System.

TECHE.—Commences bearing very young; medium size; quality good; a profitable, practical variety.

VAN DEMAN.—One of the most attractive in appearance; very rich and well flavored. Medium large, elongated. A well known variety.



PRICES—STANDARD VARIETIES.

| | Class | Age of Root | Each | Dozen | 100 | 1000 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 3 to 4 feet | Medium, | 2 and 3 year . . . | \$1.00 | \$11.00 | \$ 80.00 | \$750.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | Standard, | 3 and 4 year . . . | 1.25 | 14.00 | 100.00 | 900.00 |
| 5 to 7 feet | Large, | 4 and 5 year . . . | 1.75 | 18.00 | 125.00 | |
| 7 to 9 feet | Extra Large, | 5 and 6 year . . . | 2.50 | 26.00 | | |
| 1¼ to 1½ inches Caliper | Heavy Branched. | Specimens 6 and 7 year . . . | 4.00 | 42.00 | | |
| 1½ to 2 inches Caliper | Heavy Branched. | Specimens 6 and 7 year . . . | 7.50 | 70.00 | | |
| 2 to 3 inches Caliper | Heavy Branched. | Specimens 6 and 7 year . . . | 10.00 up | | | |

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 66, The Pecan—its Culture and Uses (free; write for it).

Japan Walnuts

The Japan walnut is a medium sized nut of good quality and will positively grow and bear abundantly on any good land in the extreme South, as well as in the Central States. This cannot be truthfully said of any other walnut.

The fruit is born in large clusters. Trees begin bearing the third or fourth year from planting, trees five to six years often bear a bushel or more of nuts. Every home or farm should have a few of these trees.

PRICES OF JAPAN WALNUT.

| Feet | Class | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 | Medium | \$0.50 | \$5.00 | \$40.00 |
| 3 to 4 | Standard | .75 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 4 to 5 | Large | 1.00 | 11.00 | 90.00 |
| 5 to 7 | Large | 1.50 | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| Specimens | Extra large | 2.00 up | | |

VARIETIES OF JAPAN WALNUTS.

CORDIFORMIS.—Peculiar heart-shape; good quality; vigorous grower; productive.

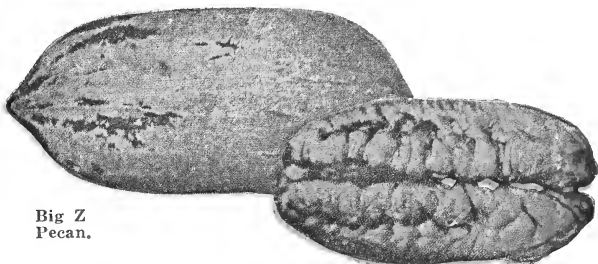
SIEBOLDIANA.—Ovate, pointed; comparatively thin shell. Prolific and of good quality.

Special Pecans

People plant trees for results. Very often, when an assortment of varieties is planted, labels are lost, and no record is kept of the different varieties. Some varieties prove to be more worthy than others. We are always looking for the interest of our customers, and when we know that a certain variety or class of trees is better than others, for planting in the Coast Section, and when we cannot name them, we consider that we are doing our trade a favor by propagating them, and offering them as SPECIALS. We do this only in cases where they show great advantage over named and commercial varieties.

NEW SPECIAL VARIETY BIG "Z" PECAN.

We are the exclusive propagators of the Big "Z" Pecan, which promises to be the peer of all varieties. Originated by Mr. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The Big "Z" has in the past borne twice as many nuts as any of the old standard varieties in the same grove. The tree is a strong upright grower, and has large, luxuriant foliage. It is the only large nut we have observed which fills regularly. The size averages 38 to 40 to the pound. Shell thin, partitions thin, appearance fine, kernel rich, yellow, crisp and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut. Very early and prolific bearer.



Big Z Pecan.

A nut combining many points of excellency. Seedling of the Frotscher, but far more prolific and desirable. Shell thin, easily cracked, permitting kernels to be removed whole. No corky substance; kernel plump, rich, sweet, very heavy, quality best. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. The parent Bradley Pecan tree, growing at Macclenny, Florida, bore the sixth year from seed, and has borne annual crops ranging from 100 to 200 pounds, notwithstanding heavy pruning for buds and scions.

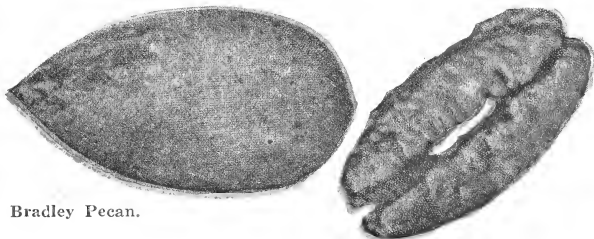
Fifteen years ago a party in Texas, an expert on pecans, to whom we sent samples of the Bradley, together with samples of other nuts, writes as follows: "Upon investigating more fully the samples

sent me, I find your Bradley Pecan to be about as good a nut as I have ever seen; while not so large as some, it is well filled, it is rich and has good flavor." And as a result of this investigation, he placed with us a very liberal order for trees of this variety.

We have taken every prize offered where "Bradley" has been in competition where quality of nuts counted. You will make no mistake in planting this variety exclusively.

SPECIAL KRAK EZY.

Very thin shell, can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from shell without breaking. Quality



Bradley Pecan.

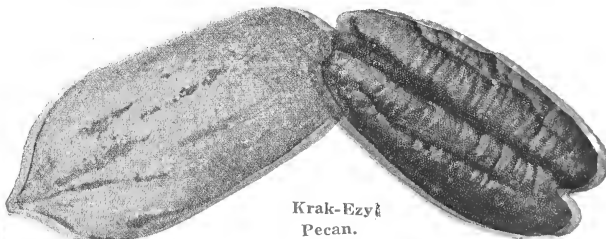
best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety. Tree vigorous grower; very prolific. While nut is only medium size, yet its prolificness and high quality make it one of the most valuable in our list.

This variety was introduced by Griffing Brothers 15 years ago. Found a chance seedling and on account of its cracking qualities, thus the name "Krak Ezy." From the trees then propagated they have been carefully watched as to their quality, productiveness, etc. It has proved to be one of the best. It has no superior for quality.

PRICES OF SPECIAL VARIETIES: BIG "Z" BRADLEY, AND KRAK EZY.

| | Class | Age of Root | Each | Dozen | 100 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 3 to 4 Feet..... | Medium | 2 and 3 year..... | \$2.00..... | \$23.00..... | \$185.00 |
| 4 to 5 Feet..... | Standard | 3 and 4 year..... | 2.50..... | 26.00..... | 210.00 |
| 5 to 7 Feet..... | Large | 4 and 5 year..... | 3.00..... | 35.00..... | |
| 7 to 9 Feet..... | Extra large | 5 and 6 year..... | 5.00..... | | |
| 1 3/4 to 1 1/2 Inches Caliper... | Heavy Bearing | Specimens..... | 10.00..... | | |
| 1 1/2 to 2 Inches Caliper... | Heavy Bearing | Specimens..... | 15.00..... | | |

DON'T FAIL TO GET YOUR COPY OF OUR PECAN BULLETIN NO. 66 IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PECANS. GRIFFING'S PECAN TREES ARE KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHERN STATES.



Krak-Ezy Pecan.



GRIFFING NURSERIES
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS